Beaver Radical

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [Ja10'73

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN H. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PENN'A.
oct4-1y

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA
sep6'72-1y

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House)
BEAVER, PA.
ja1'70—1y

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
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Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, Cadet Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec1'68:tf

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA:
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER . . . . JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.s.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.00
Mansfield	8.55	4.32	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR's.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.30PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.43	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m: arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m: Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac.	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of the Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the Chief Magistrate. In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are, I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and much valuable information, so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude.

STATE FINANCES—TAXATION.

Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected, taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully indorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session.

The increase in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufactures, the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of our railway system is rapidly centralizing our people [illegible] the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of immense interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the National Legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least, let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our borders.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our government policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of the public schools are open wide to everyone, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import, and exacts for us all, people and Legislature, alike earnest and thoughtful consideration.

THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

In this connection let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of education has received such universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these people from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

THE STATE MILITIA.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force of militia to assist the civil powers to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, on a wrong basis, for property and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the [illegible] to make their uniform, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, should receive direct from the public treasury at least $500 per annum.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this resets upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be our lasting shame, its success must resound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our State, and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the Executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity, as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session in Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, authorized by the people to revise the Constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidently refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people [illegible] receive my sanction as your Executive.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the board of Public Charities for their valuable services gratuitously bestowed in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting attention to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficient designs.

IN CONCLUSION.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is now moving forward to a new era of progress and developments; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the States are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old Commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your Executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION EVIL.

There is one foremost and growing evil however, to which by my oath as your Executive and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in a language too strong, and it seems but a part of the common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the Executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man and their inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

THE SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose for which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and for myself, I may be permitted to say no [illegible]

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISBO, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Yreka, dated to-day, states that a message had just arrived at that place from the headquatters of Gen. Wheaton, commanding the troops in action against the Modoc Indians. A severe battle was fought last Friday. The troops under the command of Gen. Wheaton, consisted of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, 25 riflemen of California, under the command of Capt. Fairchild, and a Few Klamath Indians, about 400 men in all.

The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule lake. Captain Bernard on Thursday went around the north end of the lake to the east side, and to the east of Captain Jack's position. He was to advance against Captain Jack from the east, and General Wheaton from the southwest—the forces of the latter to be under cover of the fire of the howitzers. On Thursday night such a dense fog enveloped the country that they could not see forty yards.

The two forces were then about twelve miles apart, though to communicate with each other it was necessary to go a much greater distance. On Friday morning Captain Bernard opened battle against Captain Jack, who had about two hundred warriors concealed among the rocks along a line two miles long. General Wheaton heard the firing and had no alternative but to march to the aid of Capt. Bernard without the fire of the howitzers.

The troops fought and unseen foe from eight o'clock in the morning to dark, under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was forty killed and wounded. The loss to the Modocs is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Capt. Bernard's force bore the burnt of the battle, and suffered terribly.

All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Krimbel and J. R. Brown, of Oregon. G. W. Roberts was mortally wounded. Captain Perry, of the regulars, was seriously, Lieutenant Kyle slightly wounded. The movement is called a forced reconnoissance. Captain Jack's position, the leaders say, they will take, but one thousand men will be required to dislodge him from the lava beds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding on the settlements, and will wait for reinforcements.

THIERS AND ROCHEFORT.

Why Rochefort was Allowed to Visit Paris.

Paris Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.

I was this afternoon present at a Radical conventicle at which the merits, or [illegible] The brethren make Rochefort responsible for the favor shown him by the government—that is, by M. Thiers. They are of opinion that he should insist on being sent to New Caledonia. Without accusing him of being a *mouchard*, they suspect him of receiving the presents of Artaxerxes, as they term it—that is, of being willing to receive a free pardon. One citizen, a journalist, volunteered a very curious piece or information. This was that Rochefort's mistress, whom he lately married *in extremis*, as it was then supposed, so far from being in danger of death, was not even seriously ill. She had been placed in the Convent of the Augustine sisters at the suggestion of M. Thiers himself, and the sending for Rochefort to come to Versailles and marry her was only a pretext, the real cause of Rochefort's journey being that M. Thiers might have a conversation with him This conversation really took place and lasted nearly two hours, in private, added the speaker. An inquisitive member of the meeting, expressing the thought that was uppermost in all our minds, asked what they talked about. "I don't know," replied the otherwise well-informed brother, "but I can give a very probable guess. I have been talking with Madame Fontaine this morning, the wife of Fontaine, who has been transported for transferring M. Thiers' furniture, papers, etc., to a place of safety, and who kept order at the demolition of his house. Now Madame Fontaine thinks her husband must have given, or I should say lent, Rochefort a correspondence which took place a long time ago between M. Thiers and a lady now living. My opinion, therefore, is that M. Thiers wants to get those letters from Rochefort, and that Rochefort either has purchased or means to purchase his liberty with them." Whether that is the real cause of the unaccountable favor shown to Rochefort or not, I cannot say. I tell the story as I heard it, and by no means indorse it. It appeared to satisfy the conventicle and the well-known "*Nous sommes trahis*" was very distinctly murmured. When Rochefort is set at liberty, he will be obliged to again become conservative in self-defence.

—The celebrated House contested election case of Bowen vs. DeLarge has terminated as far as the Committee on Elections is concerned. That Committee has reported to the House that neither contestant is entitled to the seat. Mr. DeLarge, because he did not receive a sufficient number of votes, and Mr. Bowen because since he was elected has accepted state and county offices in South Carolina, thus forfeiting his seat. DeLarge has occupied the seat for the whole term except about six weeks, and, we suppose, will continue to hold it until the House acts upon the report of the Committee, which may not be for some time.

Written for the Radical.

THE OIL-DIGGER.

Once on a time one Johnny Gault
Bored down a hole in search of salt,
He rigged his pump and worked away,
Pumping water night and day
From pre Adamic channel.
Salt water flowed, but, 'twas not all
That flowed from out this mundane ball,
For gas in volumes bubbled there,
A species of hydrogen rare;
And with it oil of fabled worth
Gushed from the bowels of the earth;
Which was King Cure-all for a time,
Of formula, occult, sublime.
One Samuel Kier, a fortune made
By making it a stock in trade.
Some called it oil of rock, and some
More wise called it petroleum.
Some called it carbon oil, as though
From carbon any oil could flow;
And some, with superstitious dread,
Called it the oleum of the dead.
But little then the people thought,
Who many a phial sold and bought,
To rub on every bruise or sprain,
Or swallow down to ease their pain,
That that same oil was bound to be
A thing of such utility—
As now we see it bought and sold,
And ranked in stocks with bonds and gold,
They never dreamed, or thought at least,
That many wise men from the East
Would leave their homes and come so far,
Allured by fortune's greasy star.
But yet they did—and it to them
Was dearer than the diadem
That twinkled over Bethlehem.

Then our oil-digger thought that he
A wealthy nabob too must be.
He sought and found a wizzard true,
Who could earth-bolts and bars undo,
Who, by some magic art, could see
Through granite rock and sand-stone free
To where dame nature held her store;
And mark the spot where one must bore.
If one would bore at all for oil
Beneath the sacred virgin soil.
'Twas thus he found a favored spot,
And rigged a derrick on his lot.
He scanned the work—this wily man—
Fired up his engine and began.
Down below, down below,
Down where pearly waters flow,
Down where never an eye hath been,
Down through the rocks that lie between
The soil and melted lava.
Slow but surely the drill descends,
Its progress on good engineering depends;
By dint of exertion and patience like Job,
Down deep in earth's bosom they enter the probe,
Midst fears and vexation the work proceeds—
Fear of a failure, which always leads
To fear of bankruptcy, fear of downfall,
Which certainly follows find nothing at all—
Through all the Summer's heated rays,
And through the Autumn's mellow days,
Through snows of Winter and frosts of Spring,
The drill works on with an endless swing,
While the man that covets the greasy stuff,
Says "are'nt we almost deep enough?"
He walks all day like a man in a dream,
Thinking of naught but the wished for seam—
That seam in the flinty white sand rock,
Produced by some violent earthquake's shock,
Which Nature thought best, in her way, to fill
With gushing oil from her ponderous still;
With muscles braced and nerves drawn taut,
Midst hope and fear he views the spot
Where he may grow rich as a Czar of the East,
Or a Lord, or even a Jew at least.
And yet if he fail, as fail he may,
I'd pity him much on his luckless day,
For 'twould crush his spirit and deaden his soul
All eyes are astare, and the world stands agape,
All ready to call the poor fellow an ape,
Who after long drilling, with might and with mean,
Finds nothing but water to give him the spleen,
He there through his fears like a manic worker,
'Till his system goes into St. Anthony's jerks,
And his drill down deep in the rock.
With misery reveling in his hair
And on his haggard brow despair,
He works away with might and main,
As though he had a heaven to gain,
Down in that rocky region.
What strange weird sounds are heard below?
They seem like sighs to come and go—
He claps his ear down to the spot
And hears—its like a seething pot
That some good wife has set to boil;
He cries "is that the song of oil?
Or some foul fiend a mocking me?
No sure as I'm alive its gas"—
And then the half demented ass
Jumps up and cries "I buy or sell!"
Yet any one might plainly tell
Without much posting, of the two
The selling's all that he could do;
Yet he does neither, so must wait
And bide the stern decrees of fate.

The drill has pierced the adamant,
The hopeful borer looks ascant—
The rock is bored, what can he more
If it should only prove a bore.
Oh horrid rite! Oh darksome night!
Oh limb to tie the rope upon!
You've grown in vain and worse than vain
If there's no sight
The weary wight
Can find to fix his hope upon.
Oh trusty blade why were you made,
All polished bright and sharpened too,
If there is not, beneath that spot,
A treasure working to?
Up comes the drill, the pump goes down,
His dizzy brain is whirling round,
Up comes the oil, all is not lost,
He feels himself swell to a host;
A gush of oil, oil that the name,
And with that gush of oil, there came
A mighty gush of joy.
Talk of your giant coral reefs
Made by a puny hand,
Or of your Afric's sunny fount
With all its golden sand,
Talk of your amber in the sea,
Or pearls in caverns stowed,
Or of your costly diamonds found
In Arizonian lodes.
But coral reefs, nor golden sands,
Nor amber griss, nor myrrh,
Nor heighth nor depth, nor length nor breadth,
Can such commotions stir
Within his heart of hearts, as oil,
The greasy, bubbling, gushing oil,
From the o ky zone set free
His fortune's made the people say,
And if he hoards his pelf,
We'll not gainsay it, if he should
Enjoy it all himself.

INDUSTRY, January, 1873. L.

THE Rev Thomas K. Beecher was engaged to lecture in Genessee, New York, but received a letter from the lecture committee advising him not to come, because of a great small-pox panic in the village. To this committee Mr. Beecher wrote:

"I am amazed that, in this intelligent nineteenth century, there should be a small-pox panic. If any word of intelligent contempt from me can be of use to you, please pass the word around from me that cleanly and viccinated persons are in no more danger of small pox than they are of virtue without an effort."

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER IV.

The two young gentlemen returned to the villa together. Mons. d'Avelon, who at that moment came from the stables, stared at them in astonishment and strove to read the result of their hasty flight in their countenances. Max seeing his inquiring glance said lightly:

"We have come to the sage conclusion that there are many things not worth the trouble to investigate, and both agree that the maid's grotto belongs to this category; so we have returned peaceably."

"Ah, that was very wisely concluded!" exclaimed the old gentleman his face clearing. "Moreover the dinner hour is nigh and we had better return to the house, that the ladies' solicitude for our absence may not impair their appetites."

When they reached the terrace they found the ladies pacing arm in arm.

"Our guests have concluded to give up the jaunt to the grotto!" cried Mons. d'Avelon significantly.

"Yes; and we are singularly unanimous in our opinons regarding the state of the road," added Gaston laughing.

Valentine glanced searchingly at both of the young men, and certainly found no signs of angry excitement; but the expression in Gaston's eyes and brows struck her anything but agreeably. She was evidently not as easily assured as her father. Gaston and Miss Ellen now started forward to promenade over the terrace, and were soon followed by the rest. Mons. d'Avelon descanted on the subject of horses; spoke admiringly of Max's horse he had just seen in the stable. He commended the German treatment of horses, and related several anecdotes contrasting the French mode of usage—he had struck an inexhaustible theme which was only interrupted by a servant who now approached for orders relating to the farm. While the old gentleman stopped to speak to the man Max and Valentine walked on, the former lowering his tones as he addressed his companion:

"I would give much could I dispel the look of anxiety in your eyes, Fraulein."

"That power rests with you alone," she returned quickly.

"Ah, then I beg you will tell me how."

"You must not misconstrue my words if I speak candidly," she interrupted in a hasty whisper, then continued in a tone too low for the pair ahead to hear: "You are here in our midst as conqueror; this should make you generous and lenient. You must comprehend how very natural it is for those subdued by a superior force to feel resentful, and in their bitterness of disappointment often give vent to words which conventional politeness deems inadmissable, and which betray their hostility and enmity—"

"Oh, certainly, Fraulein, I can understand this feeling," he interrupted respectfully.

"Then please exercise your leniency in your intercourse with Mons. de Ribeaupierre. I know you can be generous enough not to yield to the desire to imitate the great battle between the two nations by a personal quarrel—even should his hasty temper—"

"No—oh no, Fraulein," he again interrupted hastily, "rest perfectly assured I have not the slightest desire to imitate the duel between the nations by a private brawl—for it would be nothing else. I confess though that Mons. Gaston gave me every provocation, but I spoke candidly to him and I trust we are now perfectly reconciled—there is no danger whatever," he addded assuringly.

"Your words are comforting, indeed, and I thank you; but I dread Gaston's—what shall I call it?—passionate temper, his tendency to sudden outbursts of irritation. I would, therefore, like you to—" she hesitated an instant, then looking up at him with her frank inquiring eyes, added—"to promise me for the future—"

"I promise you good behavior for the future," he interrupted laughingly. "You are something of a *diplomat a la Benedetti*, Fraulein Valentine."

"I'm sure you would not jest if you knew how very seriously it affected me." she said earnestly.

"I *do* know how *nearly* it concerns you," returned Max, a little taken back at the remark. "They say he is nearer to you than a mere friend—"

She shook her head negatively as she hastily interrupted:

"They say all manner of things! Fate often discovers peculiar means to ensnare us and drhw us into paths against which we rebel. Gaston's mother is my father's benefactress; my father came to this neighborhood friendless and unknown; Gaston's mother assisted him to establish himself here by arranging a marriage with a relative of hers—"

"Who bought him this estate as her dowry?" was on Max's lips, but he suppressed the words and Valentine continued:

"So you will understand that we could not send Gaston, who is our guest and friend, to his mother with a wounded limb—or perhaps a German bullet in his breast. Should any misfortune happen him through our fault—"

She did not finish her almost whispered words but sighed heavily.

"I understand you perfectly, Fraulein," said Max, in a low earnest tone, his heart beating strangely at her naive confession. "Your confidence will make me exercise the utmost forbearance, and I once more assure that I will rigorously observe our military regulations, which strictly forbid any personal collision with your countrymen. Indeed, I will not forget my resolve no matter *what* may occur. I know not how comes the feeling, but I cannot feel as if I were in a hostile country when I am on the Ferme des Auges—to me it seems as if a golden age of eternal peace reigned in this secluded spot; as if a homelike atmosphere, only far milder and warmer than at home, for I know no place there where every bud of sentiment blossoms so suddenly—in a night as it were."

Valentine's face flushed slightly as he almost murmured the last words. She returned smilingly:

"If eternal peace does not dwell in this nook, as it seems to you, stil lyou do well to permit the boasted German sentiment to blossom, for you are among people who presume to understand it."

"And you speak rather ironically of this sentiment."

"Ironically? oh no, indeed! for we believe that we also possess the feeling, and esteem it just as highly as you, only we call it by another name."

"What name?"

"We call it *soul*," in a low voice. Was she a siren?

"*Is* it the same? Would it not be well to investigate this matter—could we not do it? Would it not be an excellent expedient for me to express my 'sentiments,' and you in turn illustrate your soul—we should then—"

"Oh such an interchange would not define anything—at most, only you and I would be enlightened," she interrupted merrily.

"And would not that suffice? It is necessary for the rest of the world to know its significance? I assure you *I* would forget the world in general in my task, if you—"

Valentine interrupted his passionate whisper by a sudden movement, as she glanced hastily at her father who was coming toward them.

Neither Max nor Gaston found any difficulty in executing their design; after dinner Gaston adroitly introduced the subject of chess, and on Max's intimating that he was fond of the game was eagerly challenged by Mons. d'Avelon to try his skill. They repaired to the *salon*, where a servant brought a chess board, and they began the game. Valentine retired to the window seat with a book which she carelessly held, for her eyes roved restlessly through the room; resting oftenest, she knew not wherefore, upon Miss Ellen, who seemed peculiarly restless; she busied herself first with one task and then with another; from time to time exchanging significant glances with Gaston, who stood near the players. At last she walked slowly to the glass door and looked at the lowering clouds. Gaston followed her and after conversing a few moments they both went out and began to pace the already darkening terrace, while they seemed engaged in earnest conversation. Valentine had been strangely disturbed by the sudden change in Gaston's behavior; he had been courteousness itself to their guest since their return from their walk, which contrasted strangely with his former insolence and *hauteur*. She watched him and Miss Ellen while they, oblivious of her scrutiny, paced up and down, evidently lost in the most confidential intercourse. What had Ellen—or Gaston, in common to conceal from her? Did Gaston mean to draw the German into a duel after all? and was he confiding his plans to Ellen? True, the two had ever thoroughly understood each other—that they were bound by the same designs, that Ellen desired nothing more than that Gaston should succeed in his endeavors to win Valentine, after which she would have strong hopes of becoming the mistress of the Ferme des Auges—all this Valentine knew too well!

Her disgust was augmented when Gaston at length returned to the *salon*, and after watching the game for a few moments said laughingly:

"German strategy upon the chess-board is not quite as effective as upon the battle field. You will have to spend the night here, Herr Von Daveland, if you do not hasten and take revenge."

"I don't think I will have time to finish the game, it is already dark and I must leave," returned Max, leaning back in his chair.

"How?" exclaimed d'Avelon. "Do you think I will leave you go until we have leisurely finished the game? Not a bit of it! What if it is dark? You can sleep as soundly here as in your quarters at Void!"

"But not with such an easy conscience," said Max smilingly. "I dare not stay away without acquainting my severe Captain of my intention; such a defiance of our rules would likely gain a severe reprimand—perhaps even a court-martial."

"You exaggerate; send your man with a message to the Captain; that will suffice, for I declare you shall not depart from here until we have perfectly tested our respective abilities, by which time it will of course be too late for you to return to Void."

"If you really mean to detain me captive, then there is nothing left me to do but send a message to the Captain, which, if it will not appease him for my want of discipline, will at least quiet his anxiety at my absence," said Max with an air of mock resignation as he rose.

Miss Ellen, who had just rung for the lights, brought writing materials with an musical condescension. Valentine observed this and thought she detected a triumphant expression in the staid English woman's usually motionless face. What could it mean? Was it a concerted scheme between Ellen and Gaston to detain the German over night, in order to entrap him? An unpleasant suspicion rose in Valentine's thoughts; she glanced hesitatingly at her father, but *his* features betrayed naught save intense interest in his game, which he studied attentively while Max wrote. Then her glance rested on Gaston who seemed to exchange significant glances at Miss Ellen, both glancing furtively to where the unconscious German officer was writing. When Max had finished and left the room to dispatch the servant with the billet, Miss Ellen rose saying:

"I will attend to have the little spare room prepared for our guest."

"The one beside the dining room? Why not the nicer one up stairs," exclaimed Valentine hastily.

"Because the one on the ground floor is more convenient should he wish to depart without disturbing us. Besides the curtains are down up stairs and could not be put up this evening."

Valentine drew back and offered no further objections.

Max found his man singularly refractory when he imparted his wishes to him; the honest fellow thought it extremely hazardous for his master to spend the night alone in a place which his own personal observations had revealed to him had no good will or sympathy in common for their country; but Max, who was eager to return to his game, silenced his garrulous expostulations, and Frederick left him, loth to obey.

The evening passed quietly and without incident. The first game ended in Mons. d'Avelon's favor—he had checkmated Max and was only too sorry that Gaston was not there to witness his triumph; that gentleman had excused himself and returned to Givres soon after Max had sent off his servant. While the gentlemen played the second game, Valentine seated herself at the piano, and by her exqusite melodies drew the greater part of Max's attention, of which Mons. d'Avelon adroitly took advantage. Max was passionately fond of music and Valentine was playing the sweetest German melodies—was it out of courtesy to their guest? At all events, Max felt the similarity of German sentiment and French soul while listening to the entrancing music.

Miss Ellen stood beside the piano, carelessly turning over some music; suddenly, as if the melodies ceased to charm her, she turned and paced the darkened part of the room thoughtfully; then as suddenly took up a book and lighting another lamp and seated herself in the farthest corner of the room.

In the meantime Max had lost his knight and shortly after his queen; the little bronze clock on the mantel struck eleven as Mons. d'Avelon exclaimed 'mate' the second time.

Valentine rose from the piano and coming forward cast a smiling glance of thanks at Max; he did not know how much the happiness of the master of the house, and the peace of the household in general, depended on his victories at chess. After testing the vestige of the sparkling nectar brought in after the game, and a profound discussion over the relative merits of the two players, the young officer was permitted to retire.

Mons. d'Avelon himself led him to the little chamber across the hall, and shaking his hand heartily bade him good night.

Max bolted his door, examined the shutters, which he found securely fastened, laid his sword and revolver upon the little table at the bed side and threw himself upon the comfortable couch. That morpheus evaded his grasp was but natural, and he lay upon his downy bed not more easily than upon the crest of a storm tossed wave—at last he was enbosomed in a flood of surging meditations, not knowing where to anchor in safety. His brain was one mass of tormentingly conflicting thoughts. What Gaston de Ribeaupierre had told him in order to dispel the convictions that he had found his lost uncle in Mons. d'Avelon, had made but little impression on his mind He would examine the papers the Frenchman would give him, though he felt how utterly Gaston must be mistaken; Max *knew* that it was the voice of nature which had impelled him to such a sudden friendship for Mons. d'Avelon.

Was it wise to have confided in de Ribeaupierre, of whose honor he knew nothing? what was the use of reproaches now that it was too late? he must patiently await the *denouement* of this drama.

Resolutely dismissing the tormenting inquiries he closed his eyes and recalled the memories of his boyhood days. He saw the old mansion with its tall gables rising above the surrounding wreath of linders; the broad moat and weatherbeaten stone gateways with their ancient escutcheons over which he had climbed many and many a time when a careless, happy child, and proudly sat astride the salient lions supporting the shield. He saw the little stone balcony at the corner of the house, from whence he could see his mother through the open window as she sat at her sewing, and whose attention he would call that she might admire his gymnastic performances on the broad balustrade; he saw the white doves cooing and fluttering in the warm sunlight on the roof of the old tower, and the grand old oak forest with its stacks of cut wood beyond the meadow—that beautiful forest in which he had made his first miniature chase after squirrels and thrushes; and now all this had passed away, passed into strange hands who ruthlessly tore down the dear old homestead to replace it with a fine modern villa that could never be half so picturesque. With the estate the pride of the old name had passed away too, and for this desecration how many, many times he had blamed his wicked, profligate uncle, who had basely stolen that which would have redeemed the old home of generations of Von Davelands from ruin!

This uncle had reigned in his boyish fancy akin to the monsters of the nursery traditions, and whose name was never mentioned save with a shudder—nothing had appeared more improbable than that he should ever see him, for Max'schildish imagination pictured him dragging out a wretched existence in some undiscovered country in the antipodes, and now he was a guest under his hospitable roof, feeling anything but resentment for the man who had robbed him of his heritage. What wonderful pranks fate plays with human kind!

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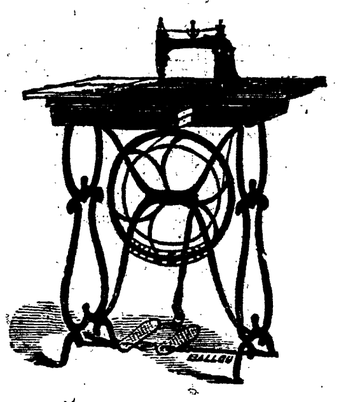

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THE BOY.

I can see that day. White cumuli were heaped over the wood tops, but the middle day was blue and clear. Though I was dozing on a saloon step, this day of beauty got even through my wavering sight. Perhaps I sat there an hour, perhaps an age, in which the blinks I got were the recurring days.

It suddenly occurred to me that such a long continuance of fine weather ought to be enjoyed more actively. But the world whirls, as everybody knows. I mumbled a number of jokes on nature as I staggered abroad. After a tiresome journey, I came upon an alley and a group of boys travelling through a game of marbles on their knees like penitents stumping through Jerusalem. And in their midst was Billy. Billy was a noble looking boy. I paused and tried to get into position to look at him. I felt a maudlin pride in Billy. He had Flora's blue eyes (Blessed Flora! She was gone where she couldn't be cursed any more, poor little broken hearted thing!)

As Billy photographed himself in my eyes his bright hair blowing, his lusty fingers gouging a pit for his marble, the contrast between what he and I were born to be, and what we were, struck me like a bullet.

I had tried to reform. O yes. And every failure was a link in my chain. I was utterly given over to the snakes and furies.

Now here was Bill walking in my vagrant steps—a vicious Arab in beautiful Caucasian guise.

"Say, Bill," begged one of the tribe, casting a covetous eye on his industrious jaws, "let me chaw your wax awhile."

Bill, with graceful generosity and contempt of gain, tossed it over, saying:

"There, you can take it and keep it; I don't want it no more."

While I stood in drunken doler against the fence, the group whirled up suddenly into a mælstrom; the centre to which they were all sucked was a steadfast rock with churning fists and a yellow top.

"Bill!" I shouted in fury, "come here, you young scoundrel!"

Hearing my voice over the broil, he dashed through the boys and came, crying, bloody and ruffled.

"What are you fighting about?" I asked, standing in a tremulous judgment over him.

"I can't tell you, father," he answered bravely: What! Even the boy despised and dared me! I lifted my hand and felt that I could kill him.

"Take that, then, and that, you little wretch! I'll show you how to be a bully and turn against your own father."

My muscular hand brought a frightful blood gush out of his bruised face. I thought he should feel that his father was a solid man in one respect, if the rest of my body was a mass of moist wretchedness.

The boy, the boy. I groan when I remember it.

"Oh, don't father," he begged, wringing his dirty hands. "Oh, father, the disease is deeply seated, you must have a fair way for recovery. If you are in the latter state, don't stop in Denver, and I will give you my reasons therefor.

1st, After you rough camp life, you want to avoid the hotel and boarding house hash.

2nd, Denver, during the summer, is like a vast hospital; the hotels and boarding houses are full of sick; you meet them [illegible]

I took hold of him, but a weakness not born of rum kept me at his cracked stubby little feet. There was no one in the world who cared whether I rose or went on down but him. He cared. I put my arms around the boy and cried against him. No more drunken, glazing repentance for me. Every tear was hard as a pearl with resolution. The good Christ appeared that instant in His love, and long suffering, through the boy, as plain as he appeared to the dying Sir Launfal through the leper. When on earth He was always going about picking up the abominable, and since He has left the earth He sends for them by messengers they can not help knowing.

Men should respect me in that spark which the boy respected. I would show him what a grand overmastering thing is that soul which the God of glory values.

"Don't cry, father," while he ceased to paint bloody sunrise on his face. Better than a sunrise was that little face to me. His eyes looked bluer and more Heavenlike than the sky.

"Do you love your father?" I asked, holding to him like a woman.

"Yes, sir; I'll whack anybody that calls you names" the bright, tender firmaments of his face gushing with another shower.

A horizontal hail of mud and pebbles hit us while he was speaking. Billy reared up like a charger snuffing the battle afar off. But I made him retreat from the enemy's lines.

When the boy and I were laid at night in a low tavern, which was our only home, I asked, with my face turned toward him: "Billy, will you help your father to try once more?" Upon which he jumped up and pumped my arm with all the vigor and familiarity that the streets had put in him.

"Yes, sir-ee! I will that, you bet!" vowed Billy.

Soon after he subsided I heard his soft breath going in and out the doors of his lips in regular cadences. While he slept I started up to fight his skirmishes over, I flogged my weak brain to work and plan.

When I look back at that wretch in soiled tavern sheets, glaring into the darkness with watery eyes, my legs tremble under me, though they have gone stoutly these many years. It was such a very straight path up from that place, and I came so near falling, time after time.

The next day I got work on the railroad. From the gutter I could not go directly back to the bar, since drunkenness is one of the vices which is not tolerated in lawyers. It was hard to shovel dirt in the hot sun. I sat down half fainting. A good natured Patrick came slyly with a bottle and bade "whist at it," which I put forth the will to—like a wild beast—when Billy swooped down from a passing freight and squared himself before that Irishman, while the very tatters at his elbow bristled with wrath.

"Look here, now," threatened he, sending the bottle far over the track, "if you get my father to drinking again I'll kick you."

After I had delved awhile, Billy had a new suit, a set of books, and school privileges. Then a situation as copyist was opened to me. The boy and I fell into the habit of striking hands and going to church on a Sunday. Some of my old friends began to notice me. Oh, I tell you, it makes a man's heart swell like a green bulb to have an honest hand come seeking his.

Finally I got into practice. Sometimes the thirst came on me, and I stormed up and down in my office, and twisted little locks of hair, as if the curse hung to the roots of that. Once I locked the door and threw out the key, and was a prisoner till my associate came.

Passing a saloon one evil time, the clinking of glasses and the breath of the enemy penetrated my senses. That saloon door sucked me just half way in, when I was shocked through my coat-skirts and quite knocked into the street.

"Here, father," pleaded Billy, charging me with a second jerk, "come out of this; we're going to make men of ourselves, father."

"Yes, men, Bill," I subscribed. So I did not run into the side track, because I had such a faithful tender.

Coming up socially often does much for a man morally. Cases multiplied, and I seemed to grow with my trust. The boy and I had smart lodgings up town. He rose in school. I was proud of him.

I've heard how women love their children with close, peculiar devotion. I think I must have loved him with a mother's love. There is another way of expressing what the boy was to me.

When he came from school and met me on the street he was often carrying the satchel of a smooth-haired, dark-eyed girl, to whom he would exclaim, as he loyally touched his cap, "That's my father!" with such a proud accent that the blood leaped in my veins.

"Oh, my good fellow, it is a glorious day for you when your child is proud of you!

We live all together now—Billy, his dark sand haired Nora, the little rowdies and I—in a house with no end of veranda and vines. The respectable handle Judge is now to my name. Billy's children, who give the echo to his former jet training, stand in no more awe of bridan they do of the venerable Roman the file to my countenance. We tumble the wild colts on the grass. But they the p no idea their ancestor ever lay in a officer bed.

Blessed be enduring love!

I think often I may be in my dotage, for quiet matron Nora often looks up from her baby in surprise at my walking the veranda and maundering in a sort of ecstacy: "The boy! the boy!"

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 27th of December 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	963 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,196 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 21
Cash items—stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,209 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 89
Specie—Coin	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund,	22,981 86
Discount	5,249 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	940 31
National Bank circulation	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,081 34
Individual Deposits,	38,990 88
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,429 89
	$386,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, } I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:
BENJ. WILDE,
R. E. HOOPES,
R. B. EDGAR. } Directors.

jan17

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES PORTER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Porter, late of Bridgewater boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Ex'r.,
jan24-6t Brighton township.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO.

121 LIBERTY STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers and dealers in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

JUDSON GOVERNORS,

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

&c., &c., &c.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

DRY GOODS
RETAILED AT
Auction Prices,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

MR. M. SCHIFF,
OF NEW BRIGHTON,

Is determined to close out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price $5.50.
The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

mar29-3m—se1-3m

H. W. SEELY. JAMES OSBURN

SEELY & OSBURN,

Successors to H. W. Seely,

BRIDGE STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing,

jy19-1y.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers, Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO
septi3-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Insurance.

CHAS. B. HURST,
INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,
(NEAR THE DEPOT,)
ROCHESTER, PA.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS, ... $6,000,000
Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.
"By their Fruits ye shall know them."
Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871 ..... $28,000,000

NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS, ... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.
CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CASH ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,
OF LANCASTER, PA.
CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ERIE, PA.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000
Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS, ... $1,500,000
Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. [illegible] *Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flattter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized o take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,
Insurance and General Agent,
je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

LANCASTER
INSURANCE COMPANY!
LANCASTER, PA.

HON. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.
B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
THOS. E. FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. ATLEE, Physician;
JACOB BAUSMAN, Pres't Farmers Nat. Bank;
HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
GEO. K. REED, of Reed, M'Gran & Co., Bankers;
A. E. ROBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;
F. SHRODER, of Shroder & Co., Cotton Man.;
B. F. SHENK, of Shenk, Bausman & Co.;

INSURES
DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at
LOW RATES,
And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.
apr29'70:1y.

THE ENTERPRISE
Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.
ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.
JACOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

CASH ASSETS, $200,000
ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies a very liberal rates and terms. Apply to
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA.
apr29'70:1y.

PITTSBURGH
MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

STATE AGENT
FOR THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT
AND
GOODMAN
ORGAN

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
nov22-3m

ROCHESTER PLANING, SASH AND DOOR MILLS
MONROE MILLER. W. DOLBY.
M. MILLER & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
dec18'68:1y

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,
dec4'68:1y BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF FURNITURE
West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of
C. G. HAMMER & SONS.
The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,
46, 48, & 50, SEVENTH AV., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.
CUT THIS OUT.
aug9-3m.

C. W. TAYLOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.
Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. jy6'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,
TENEMENTS,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
REAL ESTATE,
IN AND NEAR THE
BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER
FOR SALE AND RENT, BY
S. J. CROSS.
oc27'71-tf

A. J. PETTITT,
SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.
apr19'72-1y

JOHN PECK,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER
AND
HAIR DRESSER,
NO. 53 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb8'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,
CLOTHING
CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED
AT SHORT NOTICE.
NO. 74 GRANT STREET,
feb10'71-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. M. ELLIS,
ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER.
OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK
BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER CO., PA.
Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
feb19'69:1y.

IT CONCERNS ALL!
J. PROCTOR,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,
And Manufacturer of
Hair Work of Every Description!
Children's Hair Cut Neatly.
fe10-1y 47 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH.

LOCHIEL HOTEL,
CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,
HARRISBURG, PA.
G. W. HUNTER,
dec18'68 *Proprietor*

Banking and Insurance.

JOHN CONWAY & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
ROCHESTER, PA.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN AND EXCHANGE

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug3-6m.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK
OF BEAVER, PA.
EBEN ALLISON, - - - - - CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.
my31'73

P. BENTEL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
FREEDOM, PA.,

Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Jan. 26, 1872-6m, C. H. BENTEL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY
NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. W. COOK, *President.*
R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*
W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

BANKING HOUSE
OF
R. E. & H. HOOPES,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPCSITS
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
or 31 YEAR BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
jy22'70:1y.

G. S. BARKER. P. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER
G. S. BARKER & CO.,
NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A,
G. S. BARKER & CO.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.,
BANKERS
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
dec23'70-tf

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.
JOHN V. M'DONALD, W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cashier
SPEYERER & McDONALD,
Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.
By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.
Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

L H Oatman & Co,	Hon J S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co,	Orr & Cooper,
S J Cross & Co,	Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks,	John Sharp,
B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
A C Hurst,	Tradesmen's National
S B Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov11-70—je30-71

ÆTNA
Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000
CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.
CHARTERED IN 1819.
"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM
Losses paid in 51 years,
$26,058,647.18

Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by,
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA
jy22'70:1y.

ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)
PITTSBURGH
feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,
PEARL SALOON,
17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
CHOICE LIQUORS [illegible]

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 31, 1873.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

This subject, which has been discussed in Teachers' Institutes throughout the State during the winter, recommended to the consideration of the Legislature in the recent message of ex-Governor Geary, and occupied the attention of the Constitutional Convention, is of vital interest to the whole community. The idea of compulsion in education appears to be antagonistic to our free way of acting, and strikes one at first disagreeably, but it is the novelty of the idea that appears so, and not the measure itself. Compulsion of children to attend upon school is common enough on the part of parents, and if all parents were faithful in this respect there would be no difficulty in leaving the matter with them, and trust to parental authority to attain the desired result. All agree that universal education is essential to the safety and welfare of a government such as ours. The fundamental ideas upon which are constructed our free institutions, ought to be familiar to the minds and deeply imbedded in the hearts of all, in order that every exercise of sovereignty by the individual shall be in unison with the spirit and tendency of the nation. The Republic means progress, progress in public order, in protection to property and person, in the means of happiness and the acquisition of power. But this progress, it is evident, must depend upon the education of the people. The heart must prompt and the mind devise the means for its attainment. If universal education is absolutely essential to the success of this great experiment of free government, as we firmly believe it is, then how shall it be accomplished? Will there be no dangerous, ignorant class if the State provide attractive school houses, and throw open the doors without price? The State has already done this, and the State Superintendent reports that there are seventy-five thousand children who have never been registered in the schools, and who are deprived entirely of any advantages derived from attendance thereupon. The explanation of this ugly fact may be easy, but the remedy can only be found in the interference of the government requiring unfaithful parents to send their children to school to receive an elementary education, by which to be fitted to discharge the duties of citizens. There is nothing anti-Republican in all this, for the compulsion, being limited to children, is natural and merely exercised by the State instead of the parent, and in effect simply deprives the parent of a certain pecuniary value derived from the child's labor. The interest of the State in her children is greater and paramount to that of the parents, and if the public good requires, force may be used to compel parents to send their children to school, and such compulsion will not differ in principle from that used to collect money from people to defray the expenses of schooling. What is the difference whether you deprive a man of labor or take from him money that represents labor, when in each case the deprivation is for the benefit of universal education? We should think also that if the State judged it expedient and just to tax the people to support a system of free schools, it would feel bound to take care that the abundant provision thus made should not be wasted and the good sought be lost for lack of attendance upon school of the children, the education of whom the welfare of the State demands, and their own future usefulness requires. Upon no other grounds can the State take one man's money to educate another's child, except that the public good requires it, and so, for the same paramount reason, the State can usurp the authority of the parent and compel the child to become educated. Ignorance endangers the peace of the community and is the fruitful source of crime. The State ought, therefore, to abolish it, and thus prevent by wise legislation the commission of crimes which are a disgrace to Republican civilization. Can there be any doubt as to the utility of such a measure? When the nation is educated from top to bottom, reaching through all classes of society, then, and not till then, can American Republicanism be called a permanent success. In Europe the example of Germany has proven that an educated people is necessary to political power. But let America teach that universal education is necessary to public order and national progress. There would be difficulties to overcome in the way of enforcing this measure, but where there is a will a way can be easily discovered.

THE *Argus* has made a scurrilous and unwarranted attack upon the County Commissioners, because this winter an immense ice gorge in Raccoon creek, at Boktown, caused the creek to raise so rapidly that sixty out of a flock of sixty-five sheep were drowned before it was possible to rescue them, and, in giving away, swept off the iron bridge which the Commissioners, the summer before, had built across the creek at that place.

We can not discover how they can be justly made responsible for the tremendous ice gorge, or accountable to the people either for the dislodgement of the bridge or the drowning of the sheep. But the *animus* of the article is revealed further on, in the statement, in substance, that the long ears of the *Argus* had heard that the Commissioners did not intend this year to give it the printing of the receipts and expenditures of the county. From the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and the *Argus*, child-like in its great mixture of grief and anger, has blurted out its pitiful tale. We condole with it, and sincerely rejoice that it can now occupy that "desirable stand" of independence, the realization of which a too intimate relation with the Commissioners seems to have heretofore made impossible. True, the *Argus* felt a little uncertainty in regard to the desirableness of the situation, and its editor, suspicious as usual, solicited a certain person to intercede with the Commissioners for him, and, we believe, even made a friendly call upon them himself, but from the gall and wormwood of the late *Argus* we conclude that the interview was more remarkable for its silence than any other feature, and that the bland and child-like editor left with a "flea in his ear." The *Argus* accepts the situation, however, and declares that henceforth it will receive no favors and give no quarters. Sublime independence and matchless courage! Mother Goose on the rampage! The Commissioners are in great danger now, and may expect to be black-mailed a little in order to bring them, if possible, under the *Argus* subjection. But the motive is too apparent, and the paper has been dealing so freely in slanders and black-mail that the good people of the county have lost all confidence in its fairness and honesty, and won't believe now anything it says. Mother Goose you are powerless except to quack, and your quacking at the incompetency of the Commmissioners reminds one of those persons of shallow brains who are always depreciating those who have a plentiful supply.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* has changed hands, Mr. Brigham retiring, in order to move to Florida, and Hon. Russell Errett taking his place. The new editor declares that the present policy of the paper will not be changed, but will be conducted as heretofore, as the organ or tool of no man nor set of men, but will preserve its independence intact to discuss men and measures freely. A well deserved compliment is paid to the retiring editor for his ability and energy in building up the paper to its present magnitude and power.

THE election under the Local Option law, to decide the question of granting or not granting licenses in Bradford county, was held on the 17th inst., and resulted as in Clearfield, in a decided victory for prohibition, the majority against license being nearly 2250. This vote indicates very clearly the fate of the liquor traffic in the northern portion of the State.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The edition printed of Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, by order of the State, was so small that each Senator and Representative received but sixteen copies for distribution in their several districts. The smallness of such a number at once impresses every one familiar with population, and shows how inadequate is the circulation of the work to meet the general demand. Not one soldier out of every hundred has been the recipient of a printed copy of the record which he assisted in making. This is neither just nor honorable; and it is now proposed that the Legislature shall order a large edition of this work, so as to popularize it by placing it in the hands of as many of the surviving soldiers of Pennsylvania as can be reached. The stereotype plates from which the first edition was printed are still in existence, and therefore a second edition could be issued at comparatively small cost. The Legislature could well afford to order this description of printing, as the work itself is of such a character as to prevent it from ever being done at private expense. It is a public document, concerning the official history of the State during the period of our struggle with rebellion;—while with that official history is woven a record of personal valor, devotion and patriotism as splendid as any the world has ever made, or mankind been called to admire. For these reasons, we heartily endorse the proposition to print another edition of this history, and hope the Legislature will immediately order the work to be done.

THE appointment, by Governor Hartranft, of Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, of Allegheny, Superintendent of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been met with general approval, both because of his eminent fitness for the position and his great merits as a man. Statistics has been his special study for many years, and he is perfectly familiar with the labor interests and material resources of the State, which knowledge will be useful to him in making his department one of great benefit to the people.

THE Credit Mobilier investigation is developing facts that implicate the standing of eminent and heretofore irreproachable public men; but we trust that when the committees are through their work, additional light will be shed on these suspicious transactions, and those men whom we have long honored will be completely exculpated from all blame.

A BILL repealing the franking privilege has passed both the House and Senate, and now awaits the President's approval to become a law. What gigantic strides the progressive spirit of the nation must be taking, when Congressmen will deliberately vote away their cherished and very useful privileges.

COL. A. WILSON NORRIS, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Gov. Hartranft's private Secretary. He rendered good service during the war, and took an active part in the late political campaign, serving as Secretary to the Republican State Central Committee.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Governor's Inauguration and Address—Distribution of Offices—Col. Quay—The Attorney General—United States Senator—Beaver County Bills—Senator Rutan's Resolution—Extra Pay.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tuesday last, the day of Governor Hartranft's inauguration, was a wet, dismal day, yet this did not interfere with the programme, nor prevent any of the organizations expected taking part in the ceremony. It is admitted on all hands that it was the finest demonstration ever witnessed in this city. There were about four thousand soldiers in line, seven hundred children from the soldiers' orphans' schools, a number of fire companies, and twenty-five bands of music of different kinds. The celebrated Marine band of Washington City, and Fisk's band from New York City, were here, and vied with each other in discoursing the finest music ever heard at the Capital.

Gov. Hartrahft's inaugugal address is highly commended by all parties. It is plain, straight-forward, business-like, and strikes everyone as the utterances of an honest man. His emphatic declaration against using the bonds in the Sinking Fund for any purpose except the payment of the State debt, elicited great applause, and will silence his enemies who predicted that his election would be followed by another "nine million steal bill."

On Wednesday morning, about half past nine o'clock, Gov. Hartranft quietly walked into the Executive chamber, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Almost immediately delegations of office-seekers, accompanied by their friends, began to wait upon him, and his time was taken up for two or three days in listening to the claims of his friends for the appointments at his disposal.

Col. Quay was sworn in on Wednesday morning as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and has since been devoting his time to the duties of his office, with which he became quite familiar during Governor Curtin's administration. Mr. Keeley, formerly clerk in the Auditor General's Office, has been appointed Executive clerk, and with this exception no new appointments have yet been made by the Governor or by the Secretary. It is settled that Frank Chandler, for more than thirty years Corporation clerk in the Secretary of State's office, and Mr. Friday, Record clerk, will reman, but beyond this we have no definite information. There are only four or five clerkships remaining, and these will be given, in all probability, to counties where the Republicans are in the minority. Gov. Hartranft comes from a minority county, and he holds that these positions should, as a rule, be given to working Republicans in Democratic counties, where there is no chance of election. In counties like Allegheny or Beaver there are so many positions accessible to the active desiring Republicans that they should not monopolize appointments to the exclusion of men, equally deserving, from counties like Berks, Montgomery, Clearfield or Westmoreland, and under Gov. Hartranft they will not be permitted to do so, no matter what is expected.

Gov. Hartranft has established the reputation of being able to keep a secret better than any man living, not excepting Gen. Grant. Until he nominated his Attorney General on Wednesday morning, no man in the Commonwealth knew certainly who would be chosen. It was settled that the choice would lay between Armstrong, Dimmick and McVeigh; not that Gen. Hartranft had said so, but those were the only gentleman named, and they represented all the different interests, and were admitted to possess all the necessary qualifications. Your correspondent early predicted the choice would lay between Armstrong and Dimmick, and up to Tuesday Armstrong was regarded by most persons as the coming man. The first notice Mr. Dimmick had that he was to be appointed was a telegram to him in Philadelphia on Wednesday, notifying him to come and receive his commission. The appointment meets with universal commendation. Mr. Dimmick is the leading lawyer of the north-eastern part of the state, and is a gentleman of wealth and high character. He is a man of commanding personal appearance, of easy manner, and will prove one of the most popular Attorney Generals that ever filled the office. He was a delegate to the State Convention and voted for Ketcham, but moved to make Gen. Hartranft's nomination unanimous, and for years has been a warm personal friend of the Governor elect. He arrived on Thursday morning with his wife and is stopping at the Lochiel Hotel. He has tendered his resignation as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention, and his place will be filled by the remaining delegates at large within a few days.

The appointment of T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Mining, is one of the best that could be made. No man in the Commonwealth so well understands her resources, or is so well adapted to the labor of gathering statistical information as Mr. Bigham, and the Governor is entitled to great credit for this appointment. Bigham arrived here on Friday and had an interview with the Governor. He was dressed in the identical suit of clothes he wore when he first came to Harrisburg, a generation or so ago, and wore the same old hat and red cow-hide shoes which never knew either oil or polish of any kind. His commission should have contained a proviso requiring him to shave once a month and get a suit of clothes once in five years, and then he would be a model officer.

Members of the Legislature are delighted with Gov. Hartranft's modest plan, difect and business-like manner of receiving them and disposing of their business, and to-day the Governor elect is the most popular man in the Commonwealth. Your correspondent predicts his popularity will increase every day he continues in office, and when his term expires he will stand higher in the estimation of the people, without regard to party divisions, than any man who has filled that office, during this generation at least.

At three o'clock on Tuesday, after the inauguration ceremonies were over, the two Houses voted for United States Senator, and Simon Cameron received every Republican vote. The next day in joint convention the result was announced, and Gen. Cameron was declared elected for six years more, making his fourth election to that high office. It was the highest compliment that could be paid the old chief, and he so regards it. During all the time the nomination and election were pending he was in Washington, quietly attending to his duties, and there was no effort by him or any one else to influence votes, because none were necessary. It was believed at one time he would decline to be a candidate, in view of his advanced age, in which event his son, Col. J. D. Cameron, would have carried off the honor with as little difficulty as his father did. Don Cameron, as he is familiarly called, is perhaps the brightest, shrewdest business man of his age in the State, and one of our most deserving Republicans. The party owes more to him for success in the last campaign than to any other Republican in the Commonwealth. He is a gentleman of fine education, of broad views, frank in his manner, and of generous impulses, qualities that command the respect and win the confidence of men everywhere, and would soon have acquired commanding influence in the United States Senate. General Grant could not select a better successor to Secretary Boutwell, and if he is going to give Pennsylvania a position in the cabinet, as he should, let him put Don Cameron in the Treasury, and the department will be administered as well, or better, than it has since the days of Washington and Hamilton. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Cameron would accept, as it would require him to give up the Presidency of the Northern Central railroad, now, with its Washington connection nearly complete, one of the most important roads in the country, and the active management of the banks, mills and factories with which he is connected.

A correspondent of THE RADICAL from Philadelphia suggestsed Hon. W. H. Kemble for a cabinet position, and the suggestion was a good one. Although he has been much abused by blackmailing correspondents, there is not a man in the Commonwealth who has more devoted friends or deserves them better. He was the most popular State Treasurer the Commonwealth ever had, and one of the most capable. In energy and business qualifications he has few superiors anywhere. We admire him for his ability, his generosity, ardent devotion to friends, and thousand other good qualities, and would gladly join in any movement for his advancement.

It is to be hoped when General Grant next selects a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, he will take one who is known outside of the ward in which he lives, and of whose qualifications there can be no doubt. If qualification and political services entitle men to position Cameron and Kemble would stand in the first rank among our public and business men.

Little was done in the Legislature last week, and the House adjourned on Thursday and the Senate on Friday. Unless both Houses go to work at once the session will be protracted into the summer months.

The only bills from your locality introduced into the Legislature was one to prevent cattle from running at large in Hanover township in your county, and one authorizing the school directors of Baden to collect and additional tax, both read in place by Senator Rutan.

Some excitement and bad feeling was aroused in the House over the drawing of committees in the contested elections from Luzerne county and Philadelphia, owing to an apparent set-up between certain Democrats and Republicans to get positions on the committees. When the names were being drawn out of the wheel it was noticed that the Republicans from Philadelphia were not challenged by the Democrats, and were thus enabled to get on several of the committees, a number being on three each. There seemed to be no explanation of this except that a bargain had been made by the Philadelphia Republicans to keep the Democrats from Luzerne in their seats, in consideration of the Democrats standing by the two Republican members from Philadelphia, whose seats were contested, or else an arrangement that certain Republicans and Democrats should constitute each committee, and thus share the extra pay usually voted members of these committees. Extra pay in each case would give a number of these gentlemen from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars in addition to their regular salary, and the control of a clerkship for each committee for some friend at a large salary. If this was the arrangement the game was blocked by a resolution introduced in the Senate on Monday, by Senator Rutan, instructing the Finance Committee, of which he is a member, not to allow extra pay in any case to members of committees, and to pay clerks in proportion to officers of the Legislature for the work performed. The passage of this resolution created consternation among certain members of the House, and the desire to get on committees has largely diminished.

It is high time the practice of allowing extra pay for work on committees was discontinued, as it leads to great abuses, and soon the extra pay would amount to more than the regular salary of the members. Last year over thirty thousand dollors was appropriated for extra compensation, and this year, at the same rate, it would run to near one hundred thousand. The salary of the members is too low, and should be increased to fifteen hundred dollars at least; but let it be done openly, in a manly way, and so that all may have the benefit of it, and not a few who have been fortunate enough to get on some extra committee.

M.

—The Harrisburg correspondent of the McKeesport *Times* says: Mr. Robert Mackey is in great demand. Every body who has anything to do no matter what, is sure to "hunt up Bob."

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Constitutional Convention—Slow Progress—Idle Propositions—Beaver County Ladies.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1873.

There is no political news of special importance in the city of Brotherly Love. All eyes are directed to the Constitutional Convention in session here now. This Convention, composed as it is, perhaps, of the most able and eminent men of the Commonwealth, has yet accomplished very little, the time being spent in long debates, and the reading of resolutions which, in the main, are objectless and useless. As the members of the least mental calibre are most active in thrusting resolutions upon the Convention, and men who do not understand the old, are most active in forming the new, while the great minds upon whom the work will devolve, if anything is accomplished, are biding their time until the others become exhausted.

Thus far the Convention has adopted one section of one article of a proposed constitution, which is not encouraging to to those who pray for a short session.

The Convention holds sessions every day from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M, Sabbaths excepted. From present appearances the Convention will remain in session until July, then adjourn during the heated term and remain in session during next winter.

Many of the members regard their authority as supreme, and are disposed to deviate from the old landmarks, disregard ancient and established precedents, revolutionize the order of things under the old and time-honored constitution, and to make a new one and force it upon the people for their ratification or rejection, forgetting that in their official capacity they are creatures of the people, selected by the people to represent them in the spirit of our present cynstitution, which should rather be regarded and obeyed than substituted and destroyed. There seems to be discord among the brethern, and a probability of a conflict between the Convention and the Legislature, as some of the members of the Convention threaten to take up the Legislature by the roots and disband the Honorable Senators before the expiration of their respective terms of office for which they were elected; an invasion of that character upon that Honorable body in this their high tide of retrenchment and reform, would be fearful to contemplate just when the subject is being agitated and an effort being quietly made to increase their salaries. But perhaps I had better not criticise further as your correspondent "Trefoil" sadly misrepresented some very high-toned and honorable members.

I saw the late editor of THE RADICAL in this city a few days since. He wears his honors modestly. He is the right man in the right place, has the ablity, and I have no doubt will perform the duties of his office with credit to himself, with benefit to the Commonwealth, and contribute much to make the administration of Gen. Hartranft a success.

Low Prices

As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

I have lately cultivated the acquaintance of your townsman, Hon. D. L. Imbrie, Chief Clerk of the Constitutional Convention. He has many friends in the Convention, and is a popular and efficient officer.

This city is favored with more than an usual number of visitors this winter, and their presence enlivens the streets. The hotels are filled and the places of amusement are crowded, and the city generally presents a more than usual attractive appearance.

OCCASIONAL.

FROM COLORADO.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

VALMONT, BOULDER COUNTY, COL., January 15, 1873.

I feel prompted by a sense of duty to suffering humanity, to publish these facts which I have learned by actual experience, and which, had I known a year or since, I should have been better off, both physically and financially—with a view that those who are sufferers from the dreadful disease called consumption and all its attendant ailments, may come to this health restoring land with some certainty of receiving the great boon of health, and be saved from the effects of false information and lying newspaper reports, by putting confidence in which many now lie in Colorado grave yards and many others have gone home discouraged and to die.

If you pick up a Denver newspaper during the summer season, when the influx of invalids is the most numerous, you will see several articles addressed to invalids, the substance of them all will be

1st, come to Colorado, her balmy air and warm suns will cure you, no matter what your ailment.

2nd, The only way to Colorado is by the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

3d, Denver is the best place in the Territory for invalids, its fine scenery, its beautiful drives, hotel facilities, fine churches, good society and economic living, are inducements not to be found in any other part of the Territory. By all means stop in Denver.

These fallacious remarks are copied

many eastern papers, and thus a false impression is conveyed which proves fatal to many poor sufferers. It is not because the persons who wrote the articles in question do not know better, but Denver reaps a large harvest from the sickly throng who pour into the city at the rate of about fifty daily. She gets them fresh, and she does all she can to keep them as long as she can, too selfish to publish the truth.

Now in the days before the Kansas Pacific Railroad was built, the only way to reach Colorado was by land travel, by oxen or horses. The trips from Kansas Citiy to Denver occupied from thirty to forty days. The Territory is now full of persons who came in that way—far gone with consumption, given up by their physicians; as a last resort they made their way to the land of promise, over the trackless prarie. They are to-day the best part of Colorado's population, hale and hearty men and women, able for all the duties of life. Then a failure to be cured was a rarity, and then Colorado gained her reputation for her curative properties, and which she will soon lose under the present system.

We all know who have studied Geography, that Denver is nearly 6,000 feet above the level of St. Louis, and we also know, that as we rise above the level of the sea, the air becomes more rarified; but many of us do not know how this rarified air will act on our poor diseased lungs. Its effects are to make us take deeper and quicker inspirations. The soundest of lungs are affected—but the invalid with the diseased lungs will be unable to take the slightest exercise without being fearfully out of breath. It is like making a worn out machine do double work; the great probability is that something will break.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad brings passengers through from Kansas City to Denver in fifty six hours—here is the first fatal mistake. Rushed up to the attitude of 6,000 feet in two days, is so severe on the weak lungs, that the invariable result is that the patient will be for a time much worse, until he becomes acclimated to the new air. If the lungs are in a bad state of disease, the point of acclimation is not reached only by a metallic coffin or the grave yard, or he evades death for a few days by going back home to the heavier atmosphere, disappointed with Colorado and a hundred per cent. worse than when he left home.

Fellow invalid take the old plan. When you get to Missouri river, fall in with an ox train, drive if you are not too feeble, ride if you cannot stand that; if you have money to spend, buy a span of ponies and covered wagon; get some jolly associates and drive at your leisure; don't be in too much of a hurry. The cure here commences, and if you get well before you reach Denver, so much the better. Travel slowly, hunt and eat all the wild game you can get; you will soon have an appetite like a prarie wolf, and by the time you reach Denver, if you are not too far gone, you will be entirely well; even if the disease is deeply seated, you will be in a fair way for recovery. If you are in the latter state, don't stop in Denver, and I will give you my reasons therefor.

1st, After you rough camp life, you want to avoid the hotel and boarding house hash.

2nd, Denver, during the summer, is like a vast hospital; the hotels and boarding houses are full of sick; you meet them every few steps on the street, pale cadaverous and tottering; their lugubrious conversation fills your ears at all times and places: it becomes very unpleasant, and will affect your care to be so constantly reminded of your own disease.

3d. The citizens of Denver have become so hardened to the sight of suffering and death, and delight so much in handling their money, that sympathy and charity have become extinct virtues in Denver, and are not to be heard unless well paid for.

4th. My little experience of the climate of Colorado, and I have been north and south of Denver, and up to the mountains west, is that it is all magnificent and delightful. Still, if there is any place where it rains oftener, where the sun is hotter, where it is dustier, that place is Denver. There are many sheltered nooks, where its climate is more agreeable and where the scenery is grander than the brick and mortar of Denver, and the invalid had better strike for them.

Now comes the question. What shall I do? Just follow up the life you have commenced on the plains; if you are able for duty, hire out to some rancheman to herd cattle or sheep; you will earn about forty-five dollars a month and board, and a horse to ride. With your blankets and day's provisions strapped on your saddle, you are ready for night wherever it finds you. I would recommend this plan before all others. If too feeble to work yet, and you want to go on the economical plan, associate yourself with one or two others—mind they are as jolly as possible—buy a tent and camp outfit for about sixty dollars, go down to Colorado Springs and camp under the shadow of Old Pike's Peak; it will cost you about three dollars per week, each person, for provisions. Go elsewhere to camp if you take a notion, but do not let any one induce you to go up in the mountains until you are fully recovered; you do not want any more rare air yet. If you have a pocket book well lined, and have not got a pony team buy one, (look out for *bronco's*, you want to be a good driver if you undertake to hold the lines of a pair.) You can then go when you please, but remember to make the wagon or the ground your resting place at night.

To close these remarks, I wish to impress it upon all invalids intending to come to Colorado, and all others who may be suffering:

1st, By all means come to Colorado; don't put it off until you have lost all hope yourself; break loose and come as soon as you feel that the disease is getting seated.

2nd, Start in the spring of the year or as soon as the weather settles.

3d, Leave the Railroad at Kansas City, and make the balance of the journey on foot, or with oxen or horses.

4th, Don't make any long stay in Denver.

5th, Camp out during the summer, eat all the rare beef and wild meat you can, and stay out of the mountains.

If you follow these directions, I firmly believe the very worst cases may have a certain hope of prolonged life, and ninety-nine of every hundred will be entirely cured.

Then one point more: If you go back to Pennsylvania, or other eastern States, just as certain as you go back, the old disease will appear again, probably in a worse form. Make up your mind to spend the balance of your days in the land that has prolonged them. Health recovered, fortunes are to be made here easier than in the old settlements, by any one of moderate energy and judgment.

In a future letter, I will give some further information of this land of health and riches, its farming interests, etc.

C. W. TAYLOR.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8 a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

W. R. Elliott's ILLUSTRATED PLANT AND SEED CATALOGUE, mailed FREE to all applicants. W. R. ELLIOTT, No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan31-1m

Either Ladies or Gentlemen.—If reliable, and wanting employment, either at home or abroad, call at once on, or address, S. HOUGH, No. 203, Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja31 2t

The sleighing is fine, and our young people are making good use of it.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

The County Auditors have finished their work and adjourned.

Go to Christy's.

Jack Frost has thrown another bridge across the Ohio, for the benefit of the traveling public.

The time is now coming for public sales, and the place to get bills printed is at THE RADICAL office.

Lecture.—Don't forget that Col. Conwell, the able and eloquent lecturer, will lecture in Beaver, on Thursday evening of next week. He is warmly praised by those who have heard him, and placed high in the list of the many distinguished lecturers now in the field.

Go to Christy's.

We are indebted to Pittock, Nevin & Co., publishers, for the valuable Pittsburgh *Leader*, Almanac and Compendium of Facts for 1873.

Now is an opportunity to get clothing at cost at L. Steinfeld's, Rochester, Pa.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: The County Commissioners have contracted with a New Brighton firm for an iron bridge across French Creek, at Mercer Street, in Meadville, similar to the Dock Street bridge, for the sum of $21.000.

L. Steinfeld is closing up business. Don't forget that he is selling out at cost. Rochester, Pa.

Go to Christy's.

The Temperance County Committee meets on Saturday evening.

Everybody in Raccoon township knows where Christy's store is, and also know that Harvey will do the fair thing in a trade. He has a good stock of goods on hand which he will sell cheap.

The Directors of the Beaver County Home have reappointed Captain Wm. Shroades to the position he has so long and well filled as Steward, and also Dr. P. M. Kerr, of Raccoon township, as attending Physician to the above institution.

Boots and Shoes, a large and superior stock of Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippor always on hand Gents', Custom Made Boots of the best material. Ladies wear of the best quality, embracing all the latest styles in store or made to order. Misses' Button and Lace Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, at all prices. Boys and youths Boots and Shoes in great variety. Prices low as the lowest, at J. Kennedy's & Co., 143 Main street, Beaver Falls. jan10-4w.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York. They advertise what is indeed a valuable invention, a first class Sewing Machine for Five Dollars.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: "The little town of Clinton Beaver county, is somewhat excited over a romatic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay dashing winower of Beaver county was in want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would well answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young, petite and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the Adonis thought that he wanted a wife. He missed his first spouse sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question. She nothing loath acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordian knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilemma sure; however, as love is not confined in bars, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The old gentleman, her father, however, seeing and thinking over the situation, gave them the blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

ERIE, Pa., April, 1872.

We, the undersigned, Painters of this city, having used the White Lead manufactured by Beymer, Bauman & Co., Pittsburgh, pronounce it superior to any other White Lead we have ever used, and we would recommend parties wanting painting done to use it in preference to any other brands of Pure Leads.

EMUND GRIFFIN,	ED. CRAUSS,
GEO. WILSON,	A. DARNTON,
M. CONRADER,	J. KUHN.
F. MANGOLD,	WM. BOYD,
H. ELLIS,	F. DEINNIGER,
WM. GOODILL,	WM. RAIDER,
N. C. OUTWAIT,	A. SHERWOOD.

Serious Accident.—John R. McKenzie, a citizen of Borough township, while engaged in one of the Vanport lime quarries on the 8th of January, blasting lime-rock, after placing the blast in the rock and adjusting it he put fire to the fuse, and sought a place of safety several rods distant, but after waiting a reasonable time for the explosion, he concluded the fuse would not burn, and that he would go back to the quarry to see what was wrong. Just while he was leaning over the charge it exploded, breaking his right arm in several places, and cutting and bruising his head very severely. He was found some time afterwards bleeding freely and in an insensible condition, and was taken to his residence and seemed to be recovering until within a few days since when he was attacked with "tetanus," and is now very low and his recovery is doubtful.

In his book on Chronic Diseases, Dr. Pierce says of his Golden Medical Discovery: "God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude flatter and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted, that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my *Golden Medical Discovery* is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual test in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. 616.

Lecture.—Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evenston, Illinois, will lecture in the U. P. Church next Monday evening, February 3d, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"The New Chivalry." Miss Willard is President of the Female Department of the north western University, located at Evenston. She is one of the most worthy and accomplished ladies of our country, and while possessing more than ordinary strength of mind, is yet not "strong minded." We can insure a pleasant and profitable evening to all who come. Admission 25 cents.

Time has proven the Singer to be the best Sewing Machine in the world.
R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We have read a letter to Dr. J. C. Levis, of Bridgewater, notifying him unofficially, that he had received a Consular appointment to El Paso, Mexico, and that no doubt it would be soon confirmed if he was willing to accept. The Doctor has signified, we believe, his readiness to accept.

The following rich specimen of an advertisement was actually posted up on the south side of Beaver county not many years ago:

Notis tis

tha will be a sale held at Mr——— on tuesday the 23 of march at one o'clock P m he will have to sell some sheep some colts and colts and hay and some mashiners and hogs and others little things hardley worth to mention

Mr. C. A. Decarme, of Beaver, has been appointed to a Clerkship, in the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia. Beaver county Republicans seem to be in luck, and we are glad of it.

Nine head of horses belonging to Jas. H. Chaplin, of Fairview, Butler county, died within the last three months.

The McDaniel Mystery.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says: Our readers will recollect that a few months ago, a prominent man in Canonsburg, named Capt. McDaniel, left his home and family in that place for New York to buy goods, he being a merchant. Not returning at the proper time, search was instituted for his whereabouts. He was traced as far as Philadelphia, but there all further traces of him were lost. A great many surmises have been indulged in relative to his disappearance. Now, however, the matter turns up in a new shape. The new story is to the effect that a letter has been received by Dr. Cook, of Canonsburg, from the missing man, in which McDaniel states that he is now in New Orleans. That on leaving home several months ago, he proceeded to New York city and was there waylaid, robbed and abducted, being carried on a West Indies' vessel and taken to Cuba. For several months he was confined on that island by his keepers, but an opportunity presenting, he succeeded in making his escape, and is now in New Orleans, without money or the means of subsistence. He writes to Dr. Cook for relief; that he wants sufficient money to return home to his family, and that he is unable to procure it there. At the same time that he wrote the letter to Dr. Cook, he also wrote to his family, through some delay in the mail, this letter did not reach them. He states that he has suffered privations and distress of mind scarcely conceivable. The town of Canonsburg has been thrown into an immense state of excitement by this news, and also in this city considerable interest seems to be centered upon the case. Perhaps in a few days Mr. McDaniel will return to his home, when, undoubtedly, the entire disappearance and mystery will be solved.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: Last Tuesday evening two attempts were made by some fiend in human form to fire the block of frame buildings on the south side of the Diamond, in this city. The party could not have selected a better place than at this point to cause the destruction of New Castle. Had the attempts succeeded, with the strong wind that was blowing, New Castle to-day, would be weeping in sackcloth and ashes. The first attempt was made about half-past seven o'clock in one of the rooms lately occupied by S. K. Stone. This was soon put out by those who discovered it. About half-past ten o'clock a second attempt was made—this time under the stairs in the store room. This called into action the force pump belonging to the Cochran house, and called together the bucket brigade, which, with great exertion, extinguished the flames.

Clothing, Clothing, ready made and to order. A fine stock of all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Now is an opportunity to get coats, pants, vests or other articles of clothing at the very lowest rates at S. & J. Snellenburg's clothing store, New Brighton. Don't purchase elsewhere until you call and examine their stock and compare their prices with those of other dealers. S. & J. Snellenburg deal fairly and honestly with all, and intend to give perfect satisfaction to their customers, both as regards style, fit, and quality of their clothing. Try them once and see if they do not make good their word.

We publish this week an interesting poem by a Beaver county girl not yet out of her teens, which possesses considerable merit and gives promise of future excellence in verse making. We hope that she will improve her talents and furnish us with other productions for which our readers will be thankful.

Miss Frances E. Willard, who is announced to lecture for the benefit of the Sabbath School at the U. P. Church, on Monday evening, is said to be a woman of superior culture and well qualified to give an entertaining and instructive lecture. She has chosen a good subject—"The New Chivalry," which, taken with the distinguished lecturer, will doubtless draw a crowded house.

The editor of the *Argus* does not appreciate the value of a knife containing a photograph view of the Lord's Prayer. Value depends upon use, and we suppose he had no particular need of that kind of a double-edged tool.

Tickets to the Lecture of Col. Conwell on the evening of February 6th, and the other lectures of the course, can be had at Orr & Cooper's. Single Admission, 50 cents. For the course, with reserved seats, $2.00.

In our paper to-day will be found the advertisement of a magazine caled the *Bumble Bee*, which is an evidence of what can be done in the way of magazine publishing. Although this magazine is furnished to subscribers at on'y one dollar a year, yet every subscriber receives a beautiful Chromo, entitled the "Unwelcome Visitor," $8 larger and finer that given with most three and five dollars magazines. We advise our readers to read the advertisement and subscribe at once: they could not invest a dollar to better advantage.

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the ending causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undecided stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for he immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular. jan3-1m

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store rates at the usual advance:

HAY—$24, 26a28 per ton.
MILL FEED—Middlings $1,25a1,36; Bran 1,15a120 per cwt.
POTATOES—80a88c per bu. hel.
PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured, 13½c; Shoulders, 7½c; Sides 8c; Bacon, 11c; Mess Pork, 11c; Dressed Hogs, 5a5½c.
LARD—Tierces 9c, bbls 9½c, pails 10c lb.
APPLES—$2 00a2 50 per bbl.
BUTTER—25a28per lb.
FRUIT—Apples, 4a6c per lb; Peaches, 7a8c; Pitted Cherries, 20a22c; unpitted, 6a8c per lb.
BEANS—$2.50a2.75 per bushel.
CHEESE—Ohio Sweitzer, 16½a17c; Goshen, 16½a17c lb.
EGGS—38a39 per dozen.
FLOUR—$8.00a9.25 per bbl.
OATS—Mixed, 48c per bushel.
CORN—57a58c per bushel.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 65
New Red "	1 60
Rye "	70
Oats "	38
Corn (old shelled) "	60
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Woods, Queensware, Glass, Hardware, Putty, Yellow Ware, Bridgewater, Pa.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. M. McCreery and Mrs. J. K. Sanderson, under the firm of J. M. McCREERY & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1873. Mrs. J. K. Sanderson retiring.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to J. M. McCreery, who will continue the business at the old stand, Beaver, Pa.

J. M. McCREERY.
MRS. J. K. SANDERSON.
jan31-3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Four Lots in Bridgewater Borough.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES PORTER, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH, A. D. 1873,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of ground situate in the BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Mulberry Street, east by Locust alley, south by Clarion Street, and west by Otter Lane; containing about HALF AN ACRE, and embracing lots numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Hayes' plan of lots in said borough, all enclosed, and having thereon erected a good frame stable.

TERMS—One half the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in one year from that date, with lawful interest therefor from the same time.

jan31-3t J. C. WILSON, Executor.

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The best mechanical talent in America and Europe has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfits furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free. Address

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dec13-4m.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, Dec., 1872.

[Paper No. 4.]

My last letter carried the history of Beaver Valley to the year 1788. As yet, no material progress had been made in the valley, though the attention of business men in different parts of the country had been called to it, and many who desired to make investments and possess some of the finest land in the State, were being directed toward it. Some patents had been granted for a portion of the lands, but none was yet occupied.

The Indian yet ranged the valley and built his fires on its plains, jealously watching the unwelcome though sure approach of the whites. War parties of Indians were continually passing over the valley and skulking in the dense forests that covered the entire country. About the year 1790, another terrible border war was inaugurated, devastating the country, and preventing the settlement of the lands. It seemed as if the very demon of war was bent on the entire destruction of the country. The hill sides again rang with the terrible yell of the Indian, and was answered by the triumphant shout of the soldiery, when they put to rout the savages.

MORE ABOUT BRADY.

Of the whites, none was more feared or hated by the Indians than Brady. To them his approach was as alarming as a pestilence, and with a good reason, too. Many a conflict has our valley witnessed between this bold pioneer and soldier, and the Indians who were fearless enough to stand before him.

Another adventure of peculiar interest occurred in Beaver Valley, of which Brady was the hero. It occurred somewhere in the neighborhood of the lower part of Fallston, and the adventure gave name to a run which flows between the towns of Fallston and Bridgewater. This little run comes down a wild glen on the west of the river, and is to this day a wild looking spot. In 1790, General Washington wrote to General Brodhead, to select a suitable officer and dispatch him to Sandusky, for the purpose of examining the place and ascertaining the force of the British and Indians assembled there. General Brodhead had no hesitation in making the selection. He sent for Captain Brady, showed him Washington's letter, and a draft or map of the country he must traverse; very defective, as Brady afterwards discovered, but the best, no doubt, that could be obtained at that time. The appointment was accepted, and selecting a few soldiers, and four Chickasaw Indians as guides, he crossed the Allegheny river and was at once in the enemy's country. Brady was versed in all the wilds of Indian "strategie," and, dressed in the full war dress of an Indian warrior, and well acquainted with their language, he led his band in safety near to the Sandusky towns without seeing a hostile Indian. But his Chickasaws now deserted. This was alarming, for it was probable they had gone over to the enemy. However, he determined to proceed. With a full knowledge of the horrible death that awaited him if taken prisoner, he passed on, until he stood beside the town on the bank of the river. His first care was to provide a secure place of concealment for his men. When this was effected, having selected one man as the companion of his future adventures, he waded the river to an island partially covered with driftwood, opposite the town, where he concealed himself and comrade for the night. The next morning a dense fog spread over the hill and dale, town and river, all was hid from Brady's eyes, save the logs and brush around him. About eleven o'clock it cleared off, and afforded him a view of about three thousand Indians engaged in the amusement of the race ground. They had just returned from Virginia or Kentucky, with some very fine horses. One gray horse in particular attracted his notice. He won every race until near the evening, when, as if envious of his speed, two riders were placed on him and thus he was beaten. The starting post was only a few rods above where Brady lay, and he had a pretty fair chance of enjoying the amusements, without the risk of losing anything by betting on the race.

HOW BRADY RESCUED A CHILD.

He made such observations through the day as was in his power, waded out from the island at night, collected his men, went to the Indian camp he had seen as he came out; the squaws were still there; took them prisoners, and continued his march homeward. The map furnished by General Brodhead was found to be defective. The distance was represented to be much less than it really was. The provisions and ammunition of the men were exhausted by the time they had reached the Big Beaver, on their return. Brady shot an otter, but could not eat it. The last load was in his rifle. They arrived at an old encampment, and found plenty of strawberries which they stopped to appease their hunger with. Having discovered a deer track, Brady followed it, telling the men he would perhaps get a shot at it. He had gone but a few rods when he saw the deer standing broadside to him. He raised his rifle and attempted to fire, but it flashed in the pan; and he had not a priming of powder. He sat down, picked the touch-hole, and then started on. After going a short distance the path made a bend, and he saw before him a large Indian on horseback, with a white child before and its mother behind him on the horse, and a number of warriors marching in the rear.

His first impulse was to shoot the Indian on horseback, but as he raised the rifle he observed the child's head to roll with the motion of the horse. It was fast asleep and tied to the Indian. He stepped behind the root of a tree and waited until he could shoot the Indian without danger of the child or its mother. When he considered the chance certain, he shot the Indian, who fell from his horse, and the child and its mother fell with him.

Brady called to his men with a voice that made the forest ring, to surround the Indians and give then a general fire. He sprung to the fallen Indian's powder horn, but could not get it off. Being dressed like an Indian the woman thought he was one, and said, "Why did you shoot your brother?" He caught up the child, saying, "Jenny Stupes, I am Captain Brady, follow me and I will save you and your child." He caught her hand in his, carrying the child under the other arm, and dashed into the brush.

Many guns were fired at him by this time, but no ball harmed him, and the Indians dreading an ambuscade, were glad to make off. The next day he arrived at Fort McIntosh with the woman and her child. His men had got there before him. They had heard his war-whoop, and knew it was Indians they encountered, but having no ammunition, they had taken to their heels and ran off. The squaws he had taken at Sandusky, availing themselves of the panic, had also made their escape. Tradition furnishes us with two other of his exploits, this time occurring further up the Beaver river, on the hills, sometimes called by way of distinction, the "Alum Rocks." The story runs, that the Captain with a band of followers, was out on one of his famous scouting exploits, when they struck a trail, probably not far from Fort McIntosh, and soon came upon a large body of Indians on the war path. Brady would gladly have avoided a fight this time, as the odds were largely against him, but a fight seemed unavoidable. The Indians discovered the whites, sounded their terrific war-whoop, and a fearful fight was at once begun, which was kept up with considerable spirit for some length of time.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

The captain soon found that it was the sheerest folly to attempt to whip the savages, as [illegible] occupy that "desirable The[illegible]" of independence, the re[illegible]lay[illegible]tion of which a too inti[illegible]don[illegible] relation with the Commission[illegible]tre[illegible] seems to have heretofore made [illegible]the[illegible] impossible. True, the *Argus* felt a [illegible]ant[illegible] uncertainty in regard to the [illegible] to renewed activity by it. Brady was soon recognized, and every effort was made to capture him. Each Indian bent himself to the work at taking Brady's scalp, and the balance of the party were entirely overlooked and permitted to make good their escape, in the eager pursuit of Brady. Every nerve was stretched to its utmost to win the chase. Beaver valley has never seen, nor probably ever will see, so hotly contested race as upon this occasion. The course taken lay directly toward a steep and fearful precipice, but the danger was hidden by the bushes and trees from the sight of the contestants. Brady came on a full run to the top of the ledge of rocks, and at once saw the fearfulness of his position and his danger, and also the difficulties in the way of avoiding it and saving himself. In either event, to leap over the precipice or be taken prisoner seemed an inevitable, horrible death. In the first place, it would necessarily, he thought, be sudden, while on the other hand, the prospect was a death not only horrible, but protracted by the ingenuity of torture. He quickly decided to trust his fate to the rocks and cliffs beneath him, and immediately leaped from the edge of the rock. The Indians came to the brink of the precipice, and comprehending the act of Brady, stepped back in horror, at the daring of a man who could perform such an act, even to save himself from captivity. They of course supposed him dashed to pieces on the rocks below; but fortunately for Brady, he fell but a few feet when he partly lodged in the branches of a small tree, which broke his fall, and let him to the ground without injury.

He carefully made his way down the side of the hill to Beaver river, and forded the river in full view of his pursuers, who now for the first time saw him after his leap. They began firing at him, but their ammunition was badly spent, and Brady, without further trouble, reached the Block House, and was secure from the danger to which he had been so fearfully exposed.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

The other adventure on the "Alum Rocks," was of a more agreeable character to Brady. This time he was the leader of the pursuing party, and, single handed, drove a warrior over the precipice and forced him to leap. After leaping, Brady shot him and badly wounded him, his trail being tracked with blood, and his body found dead in a grove where Beaver Falls now stands.

But enough of this. At the close of the Indian war in 1795, the whole region north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers was mainly a wilderness, there being only here and there a hut in the midst of the wilds, and occasionally a sparsely settled community. Of these, Beaver Valley contained not one, but was as wild and savage as the most primitive forests.

Directly after this period, settlements begun, and the history of the various towns is the subsequent history of the valley. A few letters will be given, telling of the incidents, &c., in the settlement and progress of the towns, condensed from a mass of material given me by men who are now living, but who, in the order of nature, must soon pass away, carrying with them the living testimony of the vicissitudes and privations of frontier life.

BEAVER.

MALIBRAN.

Her Last Appearance.

The Maid of Artois was the last opera in which this "wonderful creature" was to delight the English musical public. On the 10th of September she went down with her husband, De Beriot, to take part in the Manchester Musical Festival; but it was remarked by all her friends that she was by no means in her usual spirits, and that her efforts were made rather under compulsion than by that impulse which was so constantly apparent in everything she undertook. On the morning of the 14th (Wednesday) she took part in a miscellaneous sacred performance, and sang, with Clara Novello, in the third part, Marcello's duet, "Qual Anelante," with so much lively gayety, fulness of execution, and a singleness of purpose, and so delighted the audience that, at the request of several distinguished individuals, it was, not immediately, but after one or two portions of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" had been given, repeated; and so great was the excitement which this repetition induced, that, at its conclusion, a few persons were so excited that they could not resist the impulse, testifying their delight by clapping their hands. Of the "Israel," Malibran gave the succeeding solo, "Sing ye to the Lord," with such pathos and finished declamation as "to leave nothing to be wished for but the longer continuation of the strain." The concert of the same evening was a most brilliant affair. The theatre where it was given was crammed in the several departments of boxes, pit, and gallery, to suffocation. Hundreds of individuals would have been glad to have obtained standing room; but every situation from which a view could be obtained or a sound heard was filled up.

From some impulse or other—for which, she told me, she never could and never would be able to account—Madame Caradori-Allen was seized with a desire to discover whether she could equal her both[illegible] petitor in the final *cadenza* of Mer[illegible]for[illegible]ante's duet upon its repetition. Ac[illegible]as [illegible]plished musician as she was, she was [illegible]spe[illegible]no loss for invention, and outdid her[illegible]he[illegible]. Malibran, while she was singing, [illegible]bor[illegible]oked at her with astonishment; but there [illegible]wa[illegible] was [illegible]sai[illegible]the State, which knowledge will [illegible]for[illegible]seful to him in making his de[illegible]pro[illegible]ment one of great benefit to the [illegible]ple.

[illegible]eve[illegible]

THE Credit Mobilier investiga[illegible]wh[illegible]is developing facts that impli[illegible]me[illegible]stag the standing of eminent and [illegible]she[illegible]etofore irreproachable public [illegible]ar[illegible]; but we trust that when the [illegible]fall[illegible]mmittees are through their work, [illegible]ate[illegible]itional light will be shed on [illegible]ley[illegible] and Worthington, were sections, and haste; but, at the time she was to have reappeared to take her part in the second act, in the quintet from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte," an apology was made for her on the ground that the indisposition under which she had for some time past, and especially on the previous morning, been suffering, but from which it was hoped she was fast recovering, had returned with such violence that copious bleeding from the arm had been deemed advisable, and the utmost quietness ordered. Although, however, under such circumstances, it was impossible to appear again that evening, a hope was expressed that she would on the morrow be sufficiently convalescent to take part in the business allotted to her in the "scheme." Under the care of the medical men who had been summoned to her Malibran seemed for a short time likely to rally; but the copious bleeding had done its worst under the condition in which she was found to be, which these medical men seemed to be unaware of. De Beriot, being dissatisfied with their treatment, sent to London for his own physician, a homœopathist, Dr. Bellomini, which so offended the regular practioners that they immediately refused to meet him, and retired from the case. Her complaint was inflammation arising from premature confinement. Up to the time of Dr. Bellomini's arrival she had gradually continued to decline; she, however, rallied under his treatment until September 22, but, in the course of that day, a relapse took place, which so greatly alarmed him that he was induced to call in the aid of Mr. Lewis, a surgeon. On the following morning she had become much worse, and lay in the state of the greatest exhaustion, apparently unconscious of everything around her, and but little hopes were entertained of her recovery. Every effort that skill could devise to restore her was resorted to; but the melancholy event took place precisely at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, up to which period she had continued to sink without regaining her faculties for a moment.—*Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century.*"

AN astute Irishman reading the horrifying particulars of the interment of a living person, exclaimed: "It makes a man afraid to die at all for fear he should be buried alive!"

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CHAS. COCHRAN.	

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THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, Mrs. M. L., dealer in Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st: se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CARRY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.
Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.
S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton,

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGlown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice,
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meet every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. M. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

A Little Domestic Matter.

We often wonder if it occurs to the majority of men that their wives have an interest in the family finances. In many cases, certainly, no such thoughts seems ever to have entered their heads, and the results are evil in many ways. When two people marry, it is fair to assume that they wish to be happy, and that they intend to labor to that end. They have certain resources, and can count upon an income of so much. They have been accustomed to a certain style of living, and the nature and extent of their wants are determined by their circumstances.

Now the natural and proper thing for them to do is to so regulate their mode of living that their expenditures shall fall within their income, and at the same time satisfy their wants as fully as people in their circumstances can afford to have them satisfied. Indeed, every married pair must do this if they are to get along in life. We all want more than we can have, but we want some things far more than others, and with a limited ability to buy, we should select for purchase from the whole list of coveted comforts, those things which are most essential to our happiness and well-being. But to do this judiciously it is necessary that there shall be a complete understanding between the two purchasing powers; that each shall know the extent of the means at command, so that the expenditures of each may be regulated accordingly.

In too many families the wife knows nothing whatever of the husband's income. Some men think it none of their wives' business. Others wish to spare their wives the trouble and annoyance incident to money matters, and some are weak enough to desire that their wives may think them richer than they are. In all such cases it is probably true that "the money question is a sure rock of offense," as an esteemed lady correspondent thinks it is in the majority of families. The wife deceived, uncertain as to the income of her husband, either spends more than she should, or, in terror of transcedning the unknown limits of the family exchequer, denies herself many things which she ought to have and can afford to have.

Women are not fools, and the majority of them are more careful of the future than men are. The wife who knowingly wrecks her husband and herself by extravagance is the rare exception to an almost universal rule. But while the husband wears broadcloth and smokes three or four twenty cent cigars a day, the wife who has no other way of guessing at his income, is certainly not to blame for thinking that he can afford her all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Should he tell her plainly what their income really is, she would in every case deny herself all luxuries, and match any little retrenchment he might make in the matter or cigars or patent leather boots, with a far greater saving from her own bills.

The woman equally with the man —nay, the woman far more than the man, is interested in the family solvency, and the laying by of savings. Extravagance on the part of either means ruin to both, but the ruin brings a sorer sorrow upon the woman than the man. Poverty makes little alteration in his work or in the surroundings, during the greater part of the day, while it stares her constantly in the face. Painfully close economy always falls upon the wife's side. The man must be dressed comfortably and decently, in order that he may go to his work; but the wife who stays at home, can cut her own expenditures down to the starving point with nobody the wiser, and hence, when ruin has come, she is always the greater sufferer. Is she not entitled, then, to fair chance to do her best for the prevention of that ruin? As the one most interested, is she not entitled to know, from the very first, just how much money her husband has, just how much he can make, and just how much he spends, in order that she may regulate her share accordingly. Is it just, is it fair, is it wise, that she shall be made walk in the dark, and then be censured for stumbling?

Extravagance and economy are only relative terms, depending for their meaning upon the condition of the bank account of the person using them, and every man who desires his wife to practice economy should at least give her the date from which he can determine what is and what is not meant by the term. There are many things which every family can do without, things which go to make home pleasanter, brighter, and happier than it otherwise would be, and these it falls to the lot of the wife to buy. If the family be able to have such things, the mother fails in her duty to her children, to her husband, and to herself when she excludes these from her list of purchases. On the other hand, if the family income will not warrant the indulgence, the wife who buys them is guilty of extravagance. But if she is left in ignorance of the exact length of the family purse, how is she to do her duty in the matter.

We men are very unjust to womankind, and that, too, when we mean to be the kindest, oftentimes, and this is one of the ways in which we are most apt to do them wrong. Every marriage should be a complete partnership of heart, purse, and life. We know of no moral law which gives the husband any right that his wife has not, and that family is a badly regulated one in which the husband is supposed to grievously give the wife money she spends. No family is safe in which there is not a perfect unity of purpose and a complete harmony of action, and this can never be secured if the wife be kept in ignorance of the financial condition of the family, or be taught to think that the money made and used is less truly hers than her husband's.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Secret of Good Butter.

Every one knows how superior is Philadelphia butter, and many have been the attempts to account for it. Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence of the "sweet vernal grass" in the pastures and hay fields, the grass which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as this. This grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists, except on cold clay lands, in partially shaded places near groves or low woods. Yet, while this grass is the exception, a very rare exception, in low pastures, or in the hay fed to your cows, good butter is the liberal rule in all our markets.

It has long been the opinion of our best agricultural generalizers of facts that we owe much more of the sweetness of our butter to the abundance of springs and springhouses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a peculiar affinity for any odors in the atmosphere, and water has some; hence, whatever impurities may get into the atmosphere of the spring-house are drawn out by the running water, and the very best security is provided against their being absorbed by the cream.

We notice this now through observing an inquiry whether the light of a kerosene lamp in a dairy could possibly affect the quality of the butter; we should answer most decidedly in the affirmative. All odors of every description should be carefully avoided, if the very best brand is desired.

There is one little incident in this reputation of Philadelphia butter which must never be forgotten. The followers of Penn made up a class of our original farming population. With these cleanliness was especially one of the virtues. It was not a mere sentiment that it was "next to godliness," but an every-day testimony in all they did. Aided in these cleanly practices by their numerous springs and spring-houses we have little doubt we owe to them as to any other circumstances the eminent character which Philadelphia butter enjoys; and we believe that if other quarters would give especial attention to these little niceties, as good butter might be had in any part of the Union as here.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. 50,000 SOLD.

Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

CLAIM AGENCY,

OLDEST IN THE STATE.

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.

B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.

New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872 -25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D. Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.

oct4-6t Service P. O. Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,

No. 48 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.

mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS OF EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

feb10'71-1y

ALLEGHENY CARPET STORE.

WELTY BROTHERS,

106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

CARPETS,

RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,

WINDOW SHADES,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

All Grades, all Styles and prices.

Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.

Special reduction to Ministers and Churches.

apr3-6m

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,

Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ALSO DEALERS IN

CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.

184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

F. A. OVERING,

PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

WIRE WORKER,

Manufacturer of

DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c

NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

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Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL," worth $5 00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3 00) or with the Magazine, (price $2 50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is A GREAT COMBINATION!

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THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.

DANIEL BANARD.

Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist, "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

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AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LOOKING GLASSES,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

LEATHER TRAVELING SATCHELS.

Also a Stock of TRUNKS.

My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.

B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE.

Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.

Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.

mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

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(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS UANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.
KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,*

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

dec23'70-1y—no15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 85 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.

sep13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

WILLIAM FLINT,

dec6-1m. Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantees the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

feb4'70;1y.

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HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPRETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others WAS have tried it can testify.*

It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing. CHAS. B. HURST,

nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

BRUCE & BARKER,

HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND

PAPER HANGING,

MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.

mar24'72.—1y.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

Manufacturers of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES of different styles and finish.

☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,

"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"

BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:

WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."

It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*

It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*

The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*

The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism. —*Barnstable Patriot.*

For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address

J. BENSON HAMILTON,

Care "American Homes,"

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH. HOPE. CHARITY.

"*And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity.*"

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON. Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms*.

The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE. To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

J. H. Christy, Holt post-office, will receive ll kinds of produce in exchange for goods, and will pay the highest prices of the market.

The thermometer, on Thursday, indicated nineteen degrees below zero.

J. H. Christy, of Raccoon township, has on hand and is constantly receiving a good assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., which he will sell at the very lowest rates. Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

A Beautiful Handwriting.—There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting, for there is no one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penmen. The best penman in America to-day is Prof. Gaskell, President of the Bryant & Stratton College of Manchester, N. H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out Copies for self instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per package. They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn rapidly from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them.

Another car load of Chinese arrived at Beaver Falls last Monday, who are to be introduced, we understand, into the shovel and other factories. In regard to the experiment of Chinese cheap-labor thus far, the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle* says:

"The experiment now being made at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works of substituting Chinese labor for the American workmen formerly employed, does not promise to be a success. The hostility at first exhibited to the project by the people of Beaver Falls is not abating by any means, and while there seems to be a disposition to discountenance any unlawful measures, there is a determined and deep rooted opposition to the scheme. How far this conservative element may be able to control matters, in the event of further importations of cheap labor, cannot be stated; but those who are anxious to avert violence, hope that the Company will be convinced that they have made a very serious mistake in the matter. It is alleged that even now they are experiencing difficulty, because consumers are averse to encouraging the employment of Chinese labor. If this statement is correct, the company will soon be compelled to acknowledge that their experiment is a failure.

"We copied from THE BEAVER RADICAL of last week an item stating that a committee of workingmen from the cutlery works had visited Economy with a view of interviewing Mr. Lenz, who was reported to be opposed to the employment of the Chinese. The gentleman was not at home, and the committee was accordingly disappointed. A day or two since Mr. Lenz went down to Beaver Falls, and interviewed the workmen. He stated that the Economites, as a Society, were not aware of the project until the Chinamen had arrived. He also states that he was opposed to the movement, and expressed the opinion it would prove more expensive than if the old workmen had been retained. It is claimed, by persons owning property at Beaver Falls, that the value has been decreased fully one-half, and they contend that the experiment has entailed upon them more damage than if the works had been removed away from the town entirely.

"It would seem that the Chinamen are not as tractable as the Company would desire, and every few weeks some new trouble is fomented among them. One Chinaman seems to have caused so much trouble that it was found necessary, in order to maintain harmony, to discharge him and pay his way back to California. It seems that "Too Sharp," had learned to speak the English language with considerable fluency, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, had been on a tour of investigation among the stores of the town with a view of ascertaining whether the goods furnished by Ah Chuck's agent were as cheap as they could be procured elsewhere. It is said that his investigations revealed a condition of things decidedly unsatisfactory to him. For instance, he objected to paying five dollars for a pair of three dollar shoes, or ten dollars for a pound of opium, when the same could be purchased for seven or eight dollars. He informed his fellow Mongolians of his discoveries, and as he refused to keep quiet, he was promptly discharged. After his discharge he remained about for several days, and his influence seemed to be more powerful for evil than while in the employ of the company. He refused to leave the place unless his return passage to California was paid, and finally, accompanied by a lawyer, he visited the office of the Justice of the Peace with a view of enforcing that provision in his contract with Ah Chuck. Anxious to get rid of a troublesome customer, the Company agreed to pay his way back to California, and "Too Sharp" departed for the Pacific coast on Friday last. A few such characters among the imported laborers would soon make the company sick of the experiment, if they have not already reached that condition."

Go to L. Steinfeld's Clothing store. He is selling out at cost.

GENERAL NEWS.

—An effort is being made in Philadelphia to form a Soldiers' Colony, to be located on one of the Pacific railroads. The membership at present numbers one hundred. On Saturday evening last, a mass meeting of honorably discharged soldiers, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony was held at Concert Hall, at which Col. Forney presided. Addresses were delivered by the President, ex-Governo. Pollock, Maj. Calhoun, and others, all expressing confidence in the object of the organization. An association of this kind should be an extensive one, and there is no reason why it should not be prosperous.

—Another tremendous newspaper syndicate is to be thrust upon the nation's quiet political arena. It is to consist of Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Henry Waterson, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Horace White, Chicago *Tribune*; Sam Bowles, Springfield *Republican*; and Whitelaw Reid, N. Y. *Tribune*; to meet in New York soon to discuss the political "Probabilites" from historical standpoints.

—A destructive fire at Darien, Ga., January 25, occurred in the Court House. Public records and other property were burned.

—Steamer Nick King, bound to Florida, struck a snag and sunk near Darien Friday night. The passengers and crew were saved.

—A special from Raleigh, North Carolina, says: A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, granting amnesty and pardon to all offenders under the act punishing as a felony the going in disguise, under which the members of the Ku-klux had been apprehended.

—The funeral of Lord Lytton took place on Saturday. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Selborn, Gladstone, Justice Cockburn, Right Hon. Childers, Viscount Stanfield, Veron Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon and Miss E. M. Brannon. Dean Stanley read the funeral services.

—It is understood that during the recent interview between the Postmaster General and Representative Farnsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, the former intimated that he would revoke his order requiring double postage in cases where partial postage only had been paid, provided he shall be sustained by the Attorney General, whom he would consult on the subject. If, however, the Postmaster General shall not do so, the Committee will accomplish the object by the passage of the bill heretofore agreed upon.

—Col. William J. Bolton, of the 15th Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Major General of the Second Division, vice Major General John F. Hartranft, elected Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

—The interest on the bonded debt of Harrisburg is $31,000.

—The average pay for school teachers in Lebanon county is—Males, $46,60; females, $29,26. The average attendance to each school is thirty.

—Senator Sumner is still quite feeble. It is doubtful if he will appear in his seat in the Senate aggin this session. His attending physician still visits him twice daily, his last call being at ten P. M., when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep.

—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Bingham, the bill providing for the holding of a District Circuit Court of the United States at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., passed—yeas, ninety-eight; nays, fifty.

—The *status* of the newspapers of Blair county on the "Local Option" question may be put down thus: the *Radical* and *Register* squarely against license; the *Tribune* slightly against: the *Democrat*, *Standard* and *Echo* non-committal, the *Sun* slightly for liquor.

—The *Picayune*, in an editorial on the political complications, says:

For relief we look to the plain, palpable, unmistakable interests of the Radical party, and to avoid an issue before the country on the Louisiana outrages, to make Durell shoulder the burden of his illegal iniquities, and thus to relieve General Grant and the party of responsibility—to set aside the injunction and withdraw the United States troops and allow the people of Louisiana to have their own government and to manage their own affairs under their own form of government.

The *Picayune* was long since pronounced an indisputably Republican journal.

—Dowager Empress Amelia, of Brazil, died in Lisbon last week, aged sixty-one. She was married to Emperor Peter I. of Brazil, in 1829.

—Queen Victoria has subscribed eight hundred dollars to the fund in aid of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster.

—The London papers say that from a *post mortem* examination in the case of Napoleon, that while death was the result of the shock from the operation twice undergone, added to the severe suffering which followed on each occasion, and all acting upon a constitutional state already desperate, it was not due to any miscarriage of the operation itself. The disease of the kidneys was pronounced to be of such a nature, and also so advanced, that it would any case have shortly termined a fatal result. Death followed within twenty minutes from the time the Emperor was seized with the fatal symptoms, he having been unconscious throughout, and, of course, also insensible to pain, and spared from the pangs of death.

—A Washington dispatch says: Messrs. McMillan and Ray, contestants for the Kellogg vacancy seat in the United States Senate, will act in their own behalf and for their respective parties. They will be assisted by outside counsel, but during the sessions of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections these two only will be allowed to make suggestions and examine witnesses. Lynch and Longstreet representing the Kellogg Returning Board, Mitchell and Southward, the McEnery Returning Board, arrived from New Orleans. The latter have brought with them three large trunks full of documents, supposed to be returns of the recent election called for by the Committee. Governor Warmoth stated that he had been in consultation with many of the leading Senators and Representatives, and expresses his belief that the Senate Committee on Elections will report a measure giving Louisiana full relief.

—Several persons in Washington were surprised on Saturday afternoon by receiving dispatches from different cities saying reports were in existence that the President had met with a terrible accident. That a rumor so thoroughly unfounded should have had extensive circulation became a theme of much comment in newspaper circles. The President was in the best of health Saturday afternoon. Washington was more than usually devoid of excitement and the rumors which have reached other localities had little or no circulation there.

—Opponents of the repeal of the bankrupt law, representing principally the Southern States, have been active about the Capital for the past few days, and expect to arrange a compromise, postponing till January 1, 1874, the date on which the repeal shall take effect.

—Number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week, 33,656; total since November 1st, 561,571.

—The Lake county (Indiana) Infirmary was destroyed by fire on Friday. Two insane women perished in the flames.

—The owners of the steamship Erie, lately reported burned at sea, have received a confirmatory dispatch from the Purser of the vessel.

—The ring Democrats of West Virginia are making fierce war upon Gov. Jacob, the ex-rebels being especially active.

Written for the Radical.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON LEC HILLER'S LECTURE.

To our Capital City on the hill,
One night I hied me away,
To listen with attention to
What Miller had to say.

With lofty, high-toned eloquence,
The lecture was most grand,
Ideas were finely drawn, and he
Of language had command.

To an intellectually circumscribed
And shallow mind like mine,
There are some thoughts that did result
From the lines he drew so fine.

That first creative power had planned,
With finny tribes to fill the deep,
From ocean's depths to coral strand,
Where groveling insects creep.

The whale, the sword-fish and the shark,
With numberless tribes together,
And for a livelihood, quoth nature,
Just let them eat each other.

Now there's the forest we have made,
To decorate the hilly land,
We'll fill with savage beasts of prey,
Was nature's next command.

So animals of every grade,
In dreary glen we find,
And on the mountain tops they dwell,
Of every name and kind.

With animals we'll fill the forest,
And let them dwell together,
And for a living they, also,
May kill and eat each other.

To flit in air the fowls we'll make,
Of every tint and hue,
And give them wings that they may fly
In the ethereal blue.

Some shall subsist on fruit and grain,
Some shall their kind devour;
We'll make some meek and innocent,
And some with savage power;

Some, quadrupeds and worms shall slay,
And some shall fishes eat:
Thus with these living things 'twould seem
Creation was complete.

But, no! 't'wont do, troth old dame nature,
Here's remnants left of every kind—
Economy, our grandest law,
Some use for these must find.

So a spacious crucible was formed,
By nature's magic hand,
And into this the scraps were placed
By her divine command.

Some scraps remained from beasts of prey—
The lion, the tiger, and the bear,
And many from the sheep and goose,
And some from fishes rare.

So parts and particles from all,
Created things were placed,
In this mighty crucible,
That naught should go to waste.

And by the hidden wand of Time,
According to old Nature's plan,
This heterogeneous mess was mixed
For material to make man.

Again did nature's voice come forth:
"Now, hark ye to my plan—
In our own image let us form
The superior being, man;

"And with these attributes divine,
Mercy, Faith, Hope and Love,
We'll mingle human nature here,
That he may dwell above."

Thus from this conglomerated pile,
Of animate creations
Mankind are daily sent abroad,
Through every land and nation.

Some spouting like the monster whale,
Some roar like lions loud,
Some like the eagle soar aloft,
And anchor in the cloud.

Some prowl, like rats, round public cribs,
While others fleece the sheep,
Some, after glittering ruby gems,
Plunge in the briny deep.

Some men, like curs, do growl and fight;
Some, like the cat, with wiles,
Around their victim sport and play,
All masked in friendly smiles.

Dandies, we see, ape foreign styles;
The Grecian bend will do,
To make us think that some folks try
To excel the kangaroo.

Some move majestically around,
As does the graceful swan,
And some are harmless as the dove,
Some gentle as the fawn.

Many greedy men we find on earth,
Who represent the hog;
King Richard was born with teeth, they say,
To snarl and act the dog.

And Miller adds, that Martin Van
Looked like an old gray fox,
With flashing eye and cunning look
And well trimmed curly locks.

And with tenacious bull dog grip,
Grant holds his ideas fine,
And before he'll yield one point of his,
He will fight it on that line.

That Henry Clay was like the eagle,
With lofty, soaring mind,
And 'tween man and lower animals
Resemblance thus we find.

Andy Johnson, Miller said,
Reminds him of a donkey—
I trembled in my boots with fear
He'd make me out a monkey,

F. G. E.

L. Steinfeld is selling out at cost to quit business.

Go to Christy's; he is a clever fellow and will give you the best kind of a bargain.

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EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND
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$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

STRAY BULL,

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Greene township, about the 15th of December last, a red and white Bull, supposed to be two years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN McDONALD.
Greene twp., Jan. 6, 1873-3t*

DOANE & WING,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

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Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

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jan24 6t BUMBLE BEE, Albion, Illinois.

1873.

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In accordance with our last prospectus, the specially reduced rates for 1872, viz:

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The TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republicad Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID NELSON, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, A. D. 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate of said deceased: Consisting of a parcel or tract of land in the TOWNSHIP OF GREENE aforesaid, bounded north by the Georgetown and Pittsburgh road, and lands of Samuel Nelson; east by land of William Campbell; south by land of John McCauley's heirs, and west by land of Isaac Eaton—containing FORTY ACRES, more or less. Twenty Acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered and all well watered.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date of confirmation; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Jan10-3t H. W. NELSON, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me. ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'rx.,
Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to
DANIEL NEELY,
jan17-6t Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

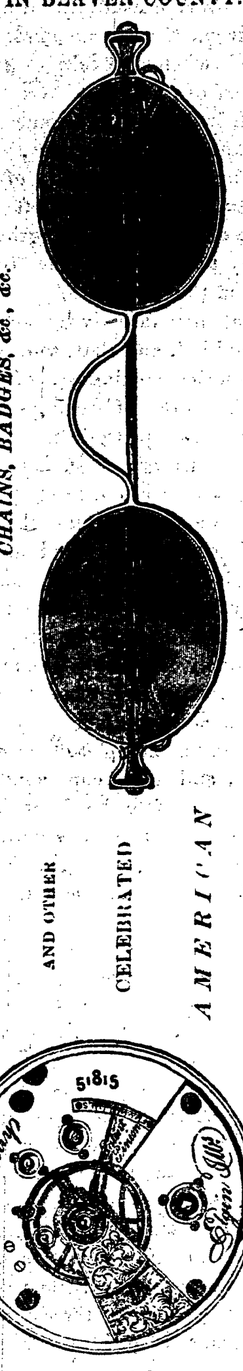
WANTED—

STRAW.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for OAT STRAW, on delivery, at the
dec6-3t ROCHESTER GLASS WORKS.

New Advertisements.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.



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WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, CONSISTING OF LADIES' SETTS, GENTS STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PIN CHARMS, CHAINS, BADGES, &c., &c.

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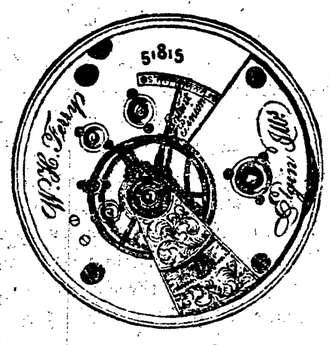

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800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

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DIVIDEND NO. 30.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.
jan17-3t EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

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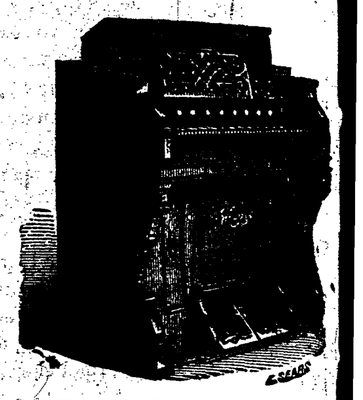

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People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire at fair rates, in a safe and

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A good farm, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Neri and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the same are a good two story frame dwelling house, 28x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, barn and stable, wagon shed, granary and all necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,
nov29-tf. Executor.

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